# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY OCTOBER 23, 1902 XL—NO 31


## TO MURDER LOUBET.

### Suspected Object of a Man Caught Climbing Elysee Palace Wall.

### RECOGNIZED AS AN ANARCHIST.

**Already Convicted Three Times, Twice For Manufacturing Dangerous Explosives—When Arrested He Was Well Armed.**

Paris, Oct. 22.—The Figaro this morning says a man was detected early Tuesday morning attempting to climb a wall of the Elysee palace. It is believed that he intended to hide in the palace garden in the hope of obtaining an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet.

The man was arrested and was found to be armed with a poignard and a loaded revolver. He has been recognized as a dangerous anarchist, who has already been convicted three times, and upon two of these occasions for manufacturing explosive machines.

The police are trying to keep the matter quiet and refuse to divulge the man's name.

## 10 OR 12 LIKELY PERISHED.

**Number of Victims of Chicago Fire Not Definitely Ascertained Last Night.**

Chicago, Oct. 22.—By a fire which broke out shortly before midnight in the plant of the Chicago sugar refinery, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago river, that factory was almost entirely destroyed, and it was thought by the police that 10 or 12 men lost their lives. The number of dead had not been established last night.

### BIG LOSSES IN PHILIPPINES.

**Government and Merchants Suffer From Depreciation of Silver.**

Manila, Oct. 22.—The depreciation in the value of silver has cost the insular government approximately a million dollars in gold, as the government is carrying ten millions in silver. Further depreciation will increase the loss. Many merchants and others have sustained losses proportionate to that of the government and hundreds of firms have put their business on a gold basis.

**Mrs. Dennis Dying of Assault.**

Washington, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the fashionable dressmaker, who was so brutally assaulted at her home here during the night of Dec. 9 last, was reported to be in a dying condition last night. Mrs. Dennis has never been able to give the police any information which lead to the identity and capture of her assailant. From the effects of the blows on her head she had become paralyzed and her mind impaired.

**English Snub Chinese Royalty.**

Pekin, Oct. 22.—The imperial princess, Yung-Shou, the dowager empress' adopted daughter, gave a tiffin yesterday to the legation ladies The English women declined to accept the invitation owing to the strained relations existing between the British minister and the court, as the result of the murders of two British missionaries in Ho-Han province.

**Tammany Has Letter From Cleveland**

New York, Oct. 22.—It was learned yesterday that Tammany Hall has received a letter from Grover Cleveland in response to an invitation to be present at the Tammany Hall mass meeting tonight, when David B. Hill is to make an address in behalf of Bird S. Coler. The letter will be read at the meeting.

**10,136 Victims of Train Accidents.**

Washington, Oct. 22.—The number of persons killed in train accidents, employes at work and passengers getting on and on trains, during the months of April, May and June last, as shown by a bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission yesterday, was 10,136.

**To Place Bible In Public Schools.**

Kansas City, Oct. 22.—The Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday started a movement to have the Bible placed in the public schools of this country, a resolution to that effect being adopted.

**Accused of Killing Brother-In-Law.**

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Coroner Santee yesterday reported at Cortland that he found Adam Kiehl's death due to strychnine, administered in tea by Mrs. Maude Kiehl, his sister-in-law. She is in jail.

**Two Negroes Lynched In Texas.**

Hemstead, Tex., Oct. 22.—Barton and Wesley, negroes, were lynched in the public square yesterday afternoon. They had been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lewis.

## STRIKE SETTLED.

**MINERS UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED ARBITRATION PLAN.**

**Mitchell Notifies Men to Report For Work Thursday—Hopes For Lasting Industrial Peace.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off at noon yesterday the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle into the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the president of the United States. When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions the strike-affected inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since more welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing, and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations.

**Vote to Resume Unanimous.**

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one and was reached only after warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposition was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fail to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of mine workers, and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and be compelled to dig coal for a living. This question came up Monday and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the committee on resolutions recommending that the strike be declared off and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached, when a delegate in the furthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the three executive boards for solution, and his suggestion was adopted. The principal speech of the day was made by National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, who practically spoke for President Mitchell and the national organization. In a strong argument he counselled the men to accept arbitration, the very plan the strikers themselves had offered, return to work, and trust to the president's tribunal to do them justice.

**Caring For Idle Serious Problem.**

The question of taking care of all men who will fail to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union.

President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from all over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended. On his return to headquarters he was asked for an expression of his views upon the action of the convention, and in reply he said:

"I am well pleased with the action of the anthracite mine workers in deciding to submit the issues which culminated in the strike to the commission selected by the president of the United States.

**Hopes For Industrial Peace.**

"The strike itself has demonstrated the power and dignity of labor. Conservative, intelligent trade unionism has received an impetus the effect of which cannot be measured. I earnestly hope and firmly believe that both labor and capital have learned lessons from the miners' strike which will enable them to adopt peaceful, humane and business methods of adjusting wage differences in the future."

After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday, he sent out the official announcement through the press to strikers that the strike was off, and told all men to report for work Thursday morning.

### TROOPS TO STAY, IF NEEDED.

**Governor Stone Said, He Could Fix No Date For Withdrawal.**

Harrisburg, Oct. 22.—"The troops will be kept in the coal regions just as long as there is any necessity for it," said Governor Stone last night, when asked when the Pennsylvania national guard will be recalled from the strike territory.

The governor said he could not fix any arbitrary date for the recall of the troops and that the generals who are on the ground will be the best judges of when it may be safe to begin the movement of the troops homeward. He also said that the troops will not all be recalled at the same time, but that the withdrawal will be gradual.

The governor yesterday began preparations for the taking of the vote at the November elections, should the troops be kept in the strike region that long. At least some of the commands are likely to be in the field on election day and the appointment of election commissioners will be necessary for some of the regiments.

## TRADING LIGHT IN VOLUME.

**Also Very Narrow and Devoid of Any Noteworthy Feature, In Stock Market, Yesterday.**

New York, Oct. 22.—Trading in the stock market yesterday was light in volume, very narrow and devoid of any noteworthy feature. The formal settlement of the coal strike excited little interest. There was just a bare suggestion of activity at the opening, but this was almost altogether due to moderate buying for account of the western speculative contingent. The market soon became very dull, and save for a few spasmodic rallies continued so to the end. Missouri Pacific's unfavorable showing for August caused heavy selling, with an extreme decline of two points.

Much of the selling came from one of the pools that had been prominent in the stock. The other standard railway issues were comparatively neglected the greater part of the day, their places being taken by the minor industrials, such as American Hide and Leather, United States Leather, Rubber Goods, United States Rubber and a few others in the same class, all of which appeared to be subjected to manipulation. Operations throughout the day were almost altogether of a professional character, and at no time did the list reflect any public interest. These conditions were not caused by the monetary situation, money being very easy, but in light demand. The prevailing rate was 5½ per cent.

### NEW ROAD TO LAKES.

**The Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., of Pittsburg, to Construct One.**

Pittsburg, Oct. 22.—Willis L. King, vice president of the Jones & Laughlin company, practically admitted yesterday morning that his concern will build a new road to the lakes. He said he was in a position which prevented him telling the details of the plan.

Surveys have already been made, locations adopted and property purchased at Elk Harbor on Lake Erie. The name of the road will be the Pittsburg, Niles and Western, and it will cost about $15,000,000.

It will connect with the Monongahela Connecting railroad of Jones & Laughlin company, and will pass near Carnegie and will then strike down to the Ohio river along Raccoon creek. It will cross the Ohio at Smiths Ferry, and, running up the Little Beaver river, will strike west of Poland, O., and continue in a northwest direction, running west of Youngstown and Girard, and will cross the Mahoning river at Niles. It will then take up the general direction of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, running northeast to the lake. The total distance of the line is about 125 miles.

Jones & Laughlin issued the following statement at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"The report that the Jones & Laughlin Steel company is interested in a new line to Lake Erie is mainly correct, although the information did not come from this office. This company, however, does not contemplate building furnaces or mills outside of Pittsburg."

### SCHALL ADJUTANT GENERAL.

**Other Appointments Announced by G. A. R. Commander.**

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 22.—General John W. Schall, of Norristown, commander of the First brigade of the Pennsylvania national guard, was yesterday appointed adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic. The appointment was made by Adjutant General Stewart, who was elected commander-in-chief at the recent national encampment at Washington, in a general order.

General Stewart has appointed J. H. Hilcomb, of Post No. 51, of Philadelphia, assistant adjutant general, and assigned him for duty at headquarters, which will be established immediately in Independence hall, Philadelphia. Charles Burrows, of Post No. 28, department of New Jersey, has been appointed quartermaster general.

**Sewed Up Woman's Heart.**

New York, Oct. 22.—Dr. George D. Stewart, attending surgeon to Bellevue hospital, Monday night stitched up a stab wound in the heart of Mrs. Annie Kingsley, and now, it is said, she will recover. Mrs. Kingsley's husband, it was said yesterday, plunged a knife into her heart.

**Rockefeller Presents Fountain.**

New York, Oct. 22.—John D. Rockefeller has presented to the city a marble fountain 35 feet in height, which has reached here from Como. It will be placed in the New York Zoological park garden, where for some time a base has been in course of construction.

**Murderer of a Missionary Shot.**

Tangler, Morocco, Oct. 22.—An English missionary named Cooper was recently murdered at Fez and his murderer sought refuge in the sanctuary. But, on the order of the sultan he was seized and shot in front of the Mosque.

## TO BOOM M. E. MISSION WORK.

**Object of Convention, In Cleveland, Bishop Fowler One of the Speakers.**

Cleveland, Oct. 22.—What is intended to be the climax of a long campaign for more enthusiasm and better support of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal church began yesterday in the first general missionary convention of the Methodist Episcopal church. Delegates to the number of 2,500 were attending and they came to Cleveland from all parts of the world.

The time at the Grays armory was devoted to addresses by H. K. Carroll, on "Home Allies in Our Work of Evangelization."

The other address at the armory was by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, on "Our Opportunity." It was a fine address on the opportunity for mission work among the races of the world. He made special reference to the insular possessions of the United States, and said that the hand of God was in their coming into our possession.

At the First Methodist church addresses were made by Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York, and Bishop J. C Hartzell.

### MRS. STEVENS RE-ELECTED.

**Received 392 Out of Total of 409 Votes In W. C. T. U. Convention.**

Portland, Me., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, national president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, was re-elected yesterday. Out of a total vote of 409, she received 392.

Much of the late afternoon session yesterday was devoted to resolutions, the most important being those in

Mrs. Lillian Stevens.

favor of the enfranchisement of woman on equal terms with man, condemning mob violence in various parts of the country; commending the president for the settlement of the coal strike; protesting against child labor, and finally expressing delight at the presence during the convention of Lady Henry Somerset.

Lady Somerset said goodbye to the convention, as did Rev. Mr. Sanders

### P. E. CHURCH MISSIONS.

**Missionary Council Convened In Philadelphia.**

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—In the presence of two score of bishops and hundreds of clerical and lay delegates from all sections of the United States, the missionary council of the Protestant Episcopal church in America began its sessions yesterday. The opening service was held in St. James' church, when Bishop Gaylor of Tennessee, preached the sermon, and Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, conducted the celebration of the holy communion.

The business meeting was called to order in Association hall yesterday afternoon by Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri. Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, of this city, was chosen secretary of the conference, with Dean L. Carroll Davis, of St. Louis, as assistant. Bishop Mackay-Smith, of this city, formally welcomed the distinguished visitors to this diocese.

The session was devoted almost entirely to the transaction of routine business. Last night a public meeting was held.

### CATHOLIC BISHOPS MAY MEET.

**Move to Change Relations Between Church of America and Rome.**

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons will shortly call a meeting of the bishops of this province to consider the vital question as to whether the Catholic church in this country is to remain in a missionary relation to Rome under the control of the congregation de propaganda fide, or congregation of propaganda of the faith, or ask for an independent, self-governing body under direct control of and responsible only to the pope.

**Missionary Society Officers.**

Omaha, Oct. 22.—The American Christian Missionary society section of the convention of the Disciples of Christ yesterday elected the following officers: President, A. B. Philpott, Indianapolis; recording secretaries, I. J. Cahill, Dayton, O.; C. S. Medbury, Angola, Ind.; W. S. Priest, Atchison, Kan.; corresponding secretary, B. S. Smith, Cincinnati; treasurer, C. J. Neare, Cincinnati; auditor, L. C. Fillmore, Cincinnati; superintendent of Christian Endeavor, W. H. Wagner, Kansas City; president of convention for 1903 A. B. Philpott.

## PRESIDENT CALLS THE COMMISSION.

### Will Meet in Washington on Friday.

### ROOSEVELT HIGHLY PLEASED.

**First Meeting to Take Testimony Will be Held at Wilkesbarre, to be Followed by Meetings in Philadelphia, New York and Other Places.**

Washington, Oct. 22.—Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon President Roosevelt received a telegram from Wilkesbarre, Pa., informing him that the convention of miners had declared off the anthracite coal strike. The telegram was signed by John Mitchell, chairman, and W. B. Wilson, secretary, of the convention, and was identical with that made public at Wilkesbarre before noon yesterday. Immediately upon receipt of the information the following telegram was sent to Mr. Mitchell:

"Mr. John Mitchell, Chairman of Convention, Wilkesbarre, Pa.:

"Upon receipt of your telegram of this date the President summoned the commission to meet here on Friday next, the 24th inst., at 10 a. m.

(Signed) GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Secretary."

News of the termination of the strike was received by the President with great satisfaction. Before the formal telegram from Mr. Mitchell had reached him he had been informed through the Associated Press of the convention's favorable action.

Already telegrams have been sent to the members of the commission, notifying them of the first meeting to be held in this city on Friday morning, and summoning them to be present. The meeting probably will be held in the office of Commissioner Wright, in the department of labor. After the commission has effected its organization the members will call in a body on the President to pay their respects. At that time it is expected he will embrace the opportunity to give the commission such verbal instructions as he may care to present to it. Besides, he may prepare a formal letter of instructions.

It is understood that few meetings of the commission will be held in Washington. It is probable that the first sessions of the commission at which testimony will be taken will be held at Wilkesbarre, as that city will be most convenient to the miners' representatives. Other meetings will be held in Philadelphia or New York, or in both cities.

## SALOONKEEPERS FINED.

### The Anti-Saloon League is Busy at Alliance.

Alliance, Oct. 22.—Agents of the Anti-Saloon League have been at work in Alliance recently, and as a result of their investigations numerous saloonkeepers have been arrested. Emil Schultz, charged with keeping his place of business open after 10 o'clock p. m., was found guilty and was fined $75 and costs. For keeping open on Sunday, to which he pleaded guilty, he was fined $50 and costs. William Longacher, Schultz's bartender, was also fined $50 and costs.

Charles Quinn, bartender for William McCullough, was fined $50 and costs for selling after closing hours, and $50 and costs for keepng open on Sunday.

John Loftus, who was arrested for Sunday selling, plead guilty to the charge and was fined $50 and costs, and his bartender, John Houck, $50 and costs for selling upon Sunday.

There are four more cases for trial on Saturday for illegal selling. They are Jerry and Ellen Tierney and Samuel and Joseph Klinger. It is possible they will follow the wake of their predecessors. The total amount of fines collected on Monday was $475. This sum will go into the city treasury for use in the general fund. The costs in each case varied from $5 to $1.

**Ireland's Population Decreasing.**

The recent census of Ireland shows a marked decrease in its population, which has been largely attributed to the famine throughout the island, causing the death of thousands of people, and forcing many others to emigrate. This brings to mind quite forcibly the absolute necessity of having plenty of good food if we would prolong life, but after all it is not a question of the amount eaten that makes people strong and healthy, but the way it is digested. Dyspeptic people cannot enjoy their meals, and consequently always feel depressed, irritable and nervous. They should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once. It is a specific remedy for flatulency, belching, indigestion, dyspepsia and nervousness, and is backed by a record of fifty years of cures.

## RABBITS UNPROTECTED.

### Can be Killed at All Seasons of the Year.

Columbus, Oct. 22.—Numerous inquiries have been received by the state fish and game commisioner relative to the season for killing rabbits. Col. J. L. Rodgers, president of the commission, has issued a statement in which he makes the assertion that on account of the uncertainty and ambiguity of the laws it is no offense to kill rabbits the year round and offer them for sale. All cases pending against alleged violators of the law for killing rabbits will be dismissed.

## FIVE ARE DEAD.

### Loss in Chicago Fire Half a Million Dollars.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The loss by the fire in the Corn Producer Company's Glucose works, in West Taylor street, last night is half a million dollars. Five bodies are in the morgue, and seventeen employes are missing. All except four it is believed perished. A dozen were injured in jumping from the building. Owing to the intense heat of the debris it is impossible to search for bodies.

## REPUBLICAN MEETING.

### The Hon. James Kennedy and Others Speak Here Friday.

According to the arrangements of the county chairman, Harry M. Daugherty, of Columbus, and the Hon. James Kennedy, Republican candidate for congress from this district, will speak at the Armory on Friday evening, October 31.

## OBITUARY.

DR. CHARLES E. JACKSON.

Canal Fulton, Oct. 23.—After hovering between life and death for weeks, during the greater part of which he experienced the most terrible agony, death finally came to Dr. Charles Ellsworth Jackson at ten minutes after 8 o'clock Monday evening. Death occurred at the Cuyahoga Falls sanitarium, known as Fair Oak Villa, whither Dr. Jackson went three weeks ago. Every means known to science was exhausted in the effort to save his life. The immediate cause of death was tetanus, superinduced by blood poisoning. Dr. Jackson was a graduate of the pharmacy department of the Ann Arbor University and of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Upon graduating, Dr. Jackson was immediately tendered a place as assistant surgeon in St. Joseph's Hospital, at Philadelphia. He accepted the appointment, and spent one year in hospital work. In January, 1900, under a government contract, Dr. Jackson and ninety-nine other physicians and surgeons joined the U. S. army in the Philippines. Dr. Jackson's death was indirectly due to his army experience. While performing a surgical operation on a wounded soldier in August, 1901, the slipping of an instrument caused a slight wound to be inflicted upon Dr. Jackson. Blood poisoning, it is said, can be traced to the injury sustained at that time.

Born on a farm near Fulton, Dr. Jackson had spent nearly his whole life in this vicinity. He was 40 years old, unmarried, and was a son of David Jackson.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock today at the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. J. Mottershead officiating.

## The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

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| **GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.** | |
| Wheat | 70 |
| Loose hay, new per ton | $6-$7 |
| Loose hay, old | $8-$10 |
| Baled hay | $12 00 |
| Straw, per ton | $5 00 6 00 |
| Corn (new) | 50-55 |
| Corn (old) | 70 |
| Oats (new) | 25-30 |
| Clover Seed | 4 00-4 50 |
| Salt, per barrel | $1 00 |
| Timothy Seed | 1 50 |
| Rye, per bu | 50 |
| Barley | 50 |
| Flax seed | 1 50 |
| Wool (best medium) | 18-20 |
| Wool (fine) | 12-14 |
| **FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.** | |
| Apples | 40-50 |
| Potatoes, (new) per bushel | 35 |
| White beans | 1 75 |
| **BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY** | |
| Butter | 20-22 |
| Eggs (fresh) | 20 |
| Spring Chickens, live per lb | 10 |
| Chickens, dressed per lb | 18 |
| The following are retail prices: | |
| Bran, per 100 lbs | 1 10 |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs | 1 20 |
| **MEATS AND CHEESE.** | |
| Ham | 18 |
| Shoulder | 1 |
| Lard | 11 |
| Cheese | 12-15 |

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# DRESS AND FASHIONS

## A NUMBER OF TAKING THINGS OF PRESENT OR FUTURE UTILITY.

**Coats In New Skins and Cloth Coats Leather Lined For Winter Motoring—Latest Model In a Handsome Fur Garment—Woolen Dress Goods.**

Perhaps the chilly and uncordial summer had something to do with the vim and vigor with which Fashion assumed her autumn modes. At any rate,

NOVELTIES IN MOTOR COATS.

that alert dame is now fully launched on a career for the coming months that promises to be of extraordinary activity, as may be inferred from the various novelties here mentioned.

Entirely suggestive of winter is the coat of the lady in the motor carriage, being built in white hair seal, lined with checked flannel and showing capacious sleeves. The same model is made up in other furs and heavy cloths. The second coat sketched is of brown frieze, leather lined, with leather buttons and cuffs lined with fur. Just here it may be noted that many of the protective garments that must meet the exigencies of the weather are made of tweeds and other stuffs that have been waterproofed, which doubles their usefulness on many occasions.

The second cut shows the new long basqued fur coats, whose latest variation is in moleskin and squirrel.

Speckled and mixed combinations of color give a taking effect in cloths for tailor gowns, and zibeline cloths in tones of green and blue display irregular broad stripes shading off to lighter or darker tints. A pretty effect is produced by a complete coating of long hairs covering the entire surface. Specks, broken stripes and lines give variety to soft woolen fabrics, while small invisible checks and cheerful tartans enable the grave and the gay alike to gratify their tastes.

Skirts sweeping the ground are a noticeable feature and are shaped closely to the figure round the hips.

HANDSOME NEW FUR MODEL.

The middle of the back behind is fashioned into a series of flat plaits on some of the gowns and appear to lead up to a coming idea of much trimmed backs.

### Pickled Pears.

Make a sirup for pickled pears, allowing six pounds of light brown sugar, one quart of good cider vinegar, five teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon and two of cloves. Put the spice in small cheesecloth bags. Peel the pears very carefully, leaving the stems on. Steam until nearly tender; then put them in the boiling sirup and let them cook three minutes. Skim out and put in two quart jars. Pour the sirup over them and screw the covers on.

### Garnish For Apple and Celery Salad.

To garnish a salad of apples and celery arrange unpeeled, thin, wedge shaped sections of the apple with the skin uppermost around the inside edge of the dish and decorate the middle with candied cherries and celery tops.

# DECORATIVE SLEEVES.

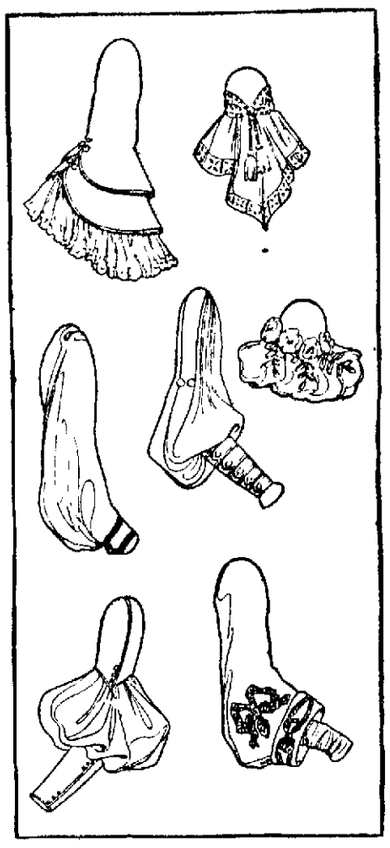
**The Making and the Marring of Many Gowns Now Lie In These.**

Sleeves have attained the very acme of elegance. Almost the first detail the eye of the experienced dresser travels to in some novel design is the sleeve, to find more likely than not the chief secret of success resting there. The present immense decorativeness of sleeves has developed by a process most gentle and discreet, and to the gown of determinedly simple aspect, such as those in "the inner circles" now affect, the sleeve plays a most important part.

As things go, for the immediate moment the tendency is to keep the shoulders flat and close, the elbow or just below being marked by some extravagant excrescence in the form of a puff, and it is upon the length and breadth and general disposal of this latter that variety is brought to play.

The latest evolvement of the always popular bishop sleeve is distinguished, as shown midway of the pictured group, by the fullness being laid in a box plait at the back of the wrist and the arm nicely defined on either side. The tailoring world is disposed to make much of this neat arrangement in the cause of gowns of severe style. Nor will furriers be far behind in appreciation of its merits, since it is a model that meets the decrees of shapeliness and style.

A little to the right we find a perfect pattern for the heavier woolen stuffs of the deep cuff disposed in a series of stitched bands, each one decoratively held by a button. Above comes the inevitable long, drooping puff, the fullness from the shoulder divided into three double box plaits, pressed and stitched down invisibly from the inside, though presumably held taut by two buttons. And this again is a design likely to be included in the tailor's category as well as the rather mediæval affair beneath it at the left, which, in point of novelty, we may perhaps regard as the chef d'œuvre of the collec-



VARIETY IN SLEEVES.

tion. There has been a marked feeling throughout the last few months for the long, shaped shoulder epaulet or cape, and of a fact no more graceful result could have been achieved than this elongated close fitting upper part, which forms, together with a correspondingly deep cuff, a sort of restraining sheath to the exuberant puff. A velvet sleeve with a silk puff is assuredly worthy of serious consideration.

The picturesque bell sleeve set into a turnback cuff is a clever pattern, especially destined for a sack coat or paletot, in velvet or cloth for the present and later on in fur, and the double unrestrained bell model at the summit of the cut is most suitable to matronly wear.

The evening sleeves must perforce speak for themselves.

### Wall Coverings.

If you are planning to freshen walls and ceilings for the winter, some of these suggestions made by an exchange may fit your case:

To varnish papers one must first give them a coat of shellac.

Varnished papers are next best after tiles or a hard painted finish in bathrooms, nurseries and kitchens.

For bedrooms nothing prettier than the latter effects has been evolved.

Onyx, a paper really like a number of marbles, costs 60 cents a sheet, 24 by 24 inches.

Wistaria figures in a number of lovely new papers.

Striped bases are used quite a bit.

Nothing is prettier than the delicate moire paper in pink, blue, lilac or maize.

One color papers are paneled with narrow floral effects.

Paneled drawing rooms should not have friezes. It cheapens the whole.

Figured ceilings are in evidence.

### Trifles of the Toilet.

Almonds, both bitter and sweet, are excellent in preparations for whitening and softening the skin; also removing sunburn.

Good rice starch to which is added finely powdered orris root or violet powder is a simple and harmless face powder.

The old fashion of milk in the bath is revived as an aid to beauty.

Remember that borax is drying. Its excessive use may make the hair brittle and irritate the skin.

Lemon juice is good for brittle nails.

Cold cream prevents hang nails.

# SOME NEW PILLOWS

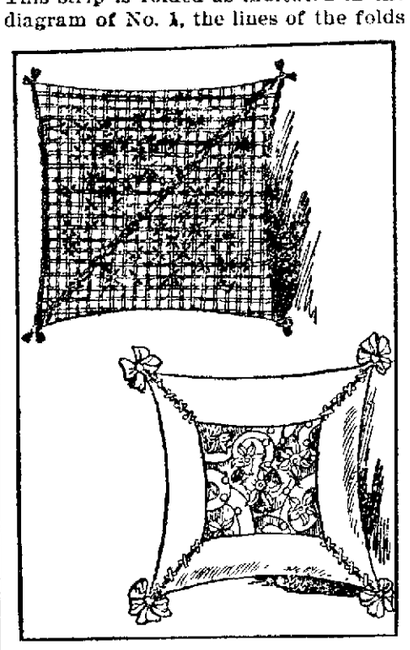
## ROUGH AND READY ADJUNCTS TO HOME COMFORT AND DECORATION.

**Cushions Easy to Make and Launder. A Glass Toweling Affair—Linen and Laced Corners—Bandanna Handkerchiefs Artfully Used.**

In every collection of cushions, no matter how dainty and varied the assortment, it is always desired to have a few of the homelier sort, rough and ready pillows, for the family living room, the "boys' room" and various nooks in which comfort and utility somewhat override pure art. This consideration, however, is not incompatible with something of beauty and more of novelty, as a writer in the Ladies' World proceeds to demonstrate with the following sketches and descriptions:

The two cushions in the first cut were especially designed for the easy removal of their covers for laundering.

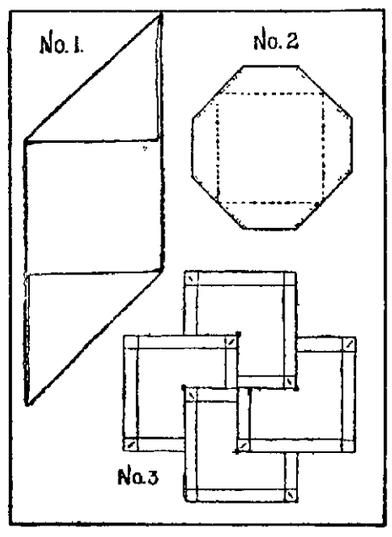
The first, or No. 1, is of ordinary glass toweling, white linen barred with blue threads, and the single strip which forms back and top is in length exactly three times its own width after the ends are finished with narrow hems. This strip is folded as indicated in the diagram of No. 1, the lines of the folds



EASILY MADE AND LAUNDERED.

being marked by rows of long backstitches in blue flax thread. Similar stitches are set along the selvages as close to the edges as possible. The simple design is likewise in blue flax thread. The strip is folded over the back of the cushion, which must be an exact square, and the corners are turned in so that the crosswise lines of stitching meet diagonally on the top of the cushion, which is then laced with heavy white cotton cord. The knots are easily untied and the cords readily withdrawn to remove the cover.

In No. 2 the back is a square of heavy ecru linen ten inches larger than the finished cushion. The corners are cut out (see diagram) and the extra width faced five inches deep all around with the same linen. Eyelet holes are worked as indicated, and a single line of cable stitch in dull blue flax thread is carried close to the edge to strengthen it. The whole is laced over a square of blue and ecru cotton tapestry the exact size of the top of the cushion.




DIAGRAMS OF CUSHIONS.

Most simply constructed is a cover of four bandanna handkerchiefs. The sum of the work is two buttonholes in and one button on each handkerchief. All four overlap, as indicated at No. 3 in the diagram.

The extended sections fold over to form the back. The corners button in place—two to each button—and the cushion is complete.

### Fashions and Fancies.

White peau de soie, ivory white louisine and silk voile are all fashionable for wedding gowns. Lace is lavishly used. A seven gore flare skirt, box plaited in the back, with a square or round cornered train, is the popular cut.

Lace, tulle or chiffon serves equally well for the wedding veil.

All things considered, the fancy full sleeve is easier to manage than one resting for its success on a more shapely fit; although the basis of most patterns comprises a fitted foundation in two pieces, and on the careful putting together of that hangs much.

We are no longer content with plain or ungainly garments for any purpose. Even raincoats must be picturesque and fashionable.

Rich and elaborate incrustations and appliqued embroideries will remain in favor for dressy toilets of velvet and silk.

The "slot seam" is the latest device for relieving the plainness of the fashionable skirt.

Fringe and braid are used in profusion.

Lace is lavished on the new waists.

# THE WEDDING CAKE.

**A Fine, Rich Homemade Confection, Handsomely Iced.**

Given our grandmothers' careful regard to mixing, making and baking and a slow oven—no hotter, in fact, than is required for the bean pot—then close watching until the cake is ready to be taken out, there is no reason why, with a good recipe, a homemade wedding cake cannot be the proudest achievement in the bridal preparations. According to Good Housekeeping, such is the case, and it gives instructions, about as follows, for securing this result:

Cream till very light one pound of butter; gradually add one pound of sugar and beat it well together. Separate the yolks and whites of twelve eggs. If you can have two assistants at the work, it will hasten matters if one beats the yolks till thick and lemon colored while the other whips the whites to a dry froth. It will do no harm if, during the same time, one cook continues the steady creaming of the butter and sugar. To this add the yolks of the eggs, then the whites. Add one pound of flour, saving from this quantity one-third of a cupful to dredge the fruit, which is added later. Now put in two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, three-fourths of a teaspoonful each of nutmeg, allspice and mace, half a teaspoonful of cloves and a quarter of a cupful or a little more of milk, if your principles forbid the use of the brandy which allows the traditional wedding cake to be made a month or six weeks before it is needed that it may improve with age.

The fruit mixture required to enrich this batter is three pounds of raisins seeded and cut in halves, one pound of currants, one pound of citron cut in very thin slices and one pound of finely chopped figs. Dredge the raisins, figs and currants with flour and add to the cake. Butter and flour a large round pan and into this put a layer of the cake mixture. Dredge the citron with flour and lay it carefully over the batter. Cover with the remainder of the mixture; lay the rest of the citron on top. Cover the pan with a buttered paper, tying it down about the rim; then steam for three hours. Afterward bake for one and a half hours in a very slow oven.

If you are not an expert on the use of the pastry bag in icing, the cake might be given a caterer for finishing touches, or take a private lesson on ornamental frosting at a cooking school. This would cost no more than the baker would charge, and you would obtain a knowledge that would enable you to be prepared for a second wedding in the family.

A pastry bag is made of a half yard square of rubber cloth folded into a three cornered bag. The end is cut off, and into it is slipped an icing tube, which can be bought for 15 cents at any kitchen furnishing house. Fill the point of the bag with the thick frosting and squeeze it through in any pattern desired. Roses, stars or hearts can be achieved according to the shape of the tube. Hold the point of the bag in the left hand while using and squeeze the frosting through.

### Cheerful Yellow.

Few people in furnishing a winter house seem to recognize the value of yellow as an element of cheer in a room, particularly if the latter is inclined to be dark. The sunshiny effect of yellow damask, for instance, is striking, especially if the outer world is stormy and cheerless. Going recently into a little yellow drawing room on a rainy day, this fact struck the writer most forcibly. The contrast between the murky, cold and already darkening winter afternoon and the cheerful gleam of the firelight on the satin figures in the weave of the damask curtains and chairs and sofas, seeming almost like glancing sunbeams, had produced an instantaneous effect on the minds and spirits of people present. The woodwork in this pretty room was all white; the walls, wainscoted in square paneling for about five feet from the floor, were above that covered with the yellow damask. On this pretty background a number of water colors showed to excellent advantage.

### A Parisian Coiffure.

Hairdressing has many fancies, yet most of them are revivals from picturesque styles of long ago. Long curls and other vagaries are indulged in by the youthful, and little innovations to

LOW COIFFURE WITH PARISIAN KNOT.

suit the individual style are permissible to every one. A charming Parisian coiffure is constructed with a knot, which may be low, as in the cut, or may be set higher on the head. The hair is softly waved in the popular style, with a dip in front. Rich sidecombs in shell and gold add to the general effectiveness.

# FALL WEDDING GOWNS.

**Soft White Satin Still a Favorite Fabric—Pearls Used In Profusion.**

For bridal dresses soft satin carries off the palm. Some of these are made quite plain on the hips, but widening out very much at the waist, and the large, ample and voluminous sashes of mousseline de soie, which fall to the feet, are secured to the skirt by a handsome pearl ornament. A good many bridal dresses just now are being very elaborately trimmed with

WEDDING AND GOING AWAY GOWNS.

pearls. From the bodice at the waist falls a series of points looped with pearls, and shoulder straps with pearls often give substance to the gossamer fabrics that are employed to fill in to the neck. Many brides have of late favored lace veils, but those who prefer tulle wear them much larger and more voluminous than they used to be, and they are often drawn up a little on the head with a chaplet of white blooms. When very long trains are worn, they carry deep flounces of lace.

The wedding gown of a charming fall bride is constructed of white crepe de chine, the vest and undersleeves braided with silver, as is the skirt, which is tucked lengthwise. The chiffon veil will be worn with a wreath of myrtle and orange blossoms. The dresses of the bridesmaids are white silk and the hats white beaver, with one long ostrich plume and a chiffon rosette. The bride will take her departure in a dress of cream colored cloth trimmed with gold braid, a long light coat and hat to harmonize.

# SMILES AND TABLECLOTHS.

**Temper Trying Days and What Can Be Done Thereon.**

Our grandmothers had it impressed upon them by one of the popular cookbooks of their day that a smile and a clean tablecloth would do wonders toward making up for the deficiencies of a meal. As human nature is said to be one of the few unchanging things on our planet, it would be just as well for the housekeepers of our own day to bear in mind this consolatory assertion in time of trial.

There are, in the experience of most housekeepers, not only Black Fridays, but Black Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc., as well—days when the happening of the unexpected always turns out to be some calamitous occurrence; days when the cook leaves without warning or the butcher, hitherto supposed to have a conscience, sends in joints that would try the teeth of a shark or broilers that would require the services of a stewpan; days when the biscuits are pronounced by critics to be as hard as Pharaoh's heart and the soup might be described as Lot's wife in solution; days when the pie crust is heavy and the potato refuses to be boiled into mealiness. These are temper trying days—days on which life seems to be scarcely worth the having. It is then, we take it, that the clean tablecloth is much more easily produced than the smile. Soap and water are cheap, and we have them always with us.

The Salvationists tell us that the members of their famous slum brigades, in order not to be overstylish for the taste of those among whom they work, will sometimes don aprons with holes in them. Rags they can put up with, but they draw the line at dirt. That they will not tolerate as long as there is a bar of soap to be had for love or money. The well intentioned housekeeper will profit by their example. If her tablecloths have been worn thin in the washtub, there is, in time of stress, no harm in using one that is past darning, but it should be guiltless of jam or gravy spots.

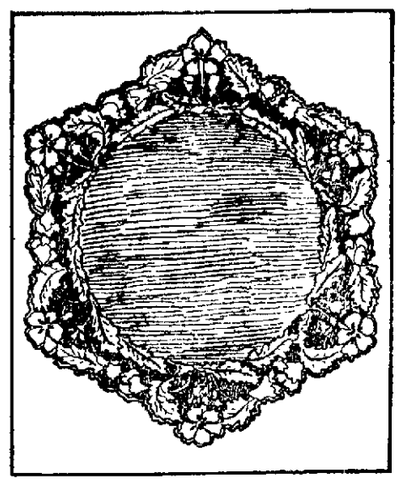
We read that on one occasion the famous March family (in "Little Women") with one consent went to work to meet some untoward happening with a cheerful spirit, and, "being a family of a decided dramatic turn," they succeeded admirably. If ever we feel within ourselves such a gift, the time to bring it into play is when things in general go at sixes and at sevens. Such histrionics have nothing in them of deceit or guile. They are only an outward demonstration of the commendable resolve to make the best of things.—Table Talk.

**Hot water followed by cold cream at night will smooth and plumpen the arms.**

# TABLE MATS.

**Pretty and Useful Achievements of the Amateur In Pyrography.**

Table mats done in burned leather prove a popular addition to the amateur's achievements, says a writer in the Household. There is a wide choice of materials, even while one must carefully exclude skins of acid surface, which do great injury to the platinum point. The ooze sheep and that with a



MAT OF LEATHER.

slightly grained surface—called, I believe, "oak finished"—are both excellent, the latter being particularly adapted to the reception of color. Therefore in executing the design herewith given use the ooze if you intend only to burn and the "oak" if you wish to add color.

Stretch the skin tightly upon a drawing board or pine table and fasten down with thumb tacks. Describe upon it with compasses a circle sixteen inches in diameter and within it another three inches smaller to mark the inner edge of the border. Place the traced pattern upon it so that its point just touches the circumference of the outer circle and transfer carefully with blue impression paper, starting with the outer line, which bounds the design, and work inward.

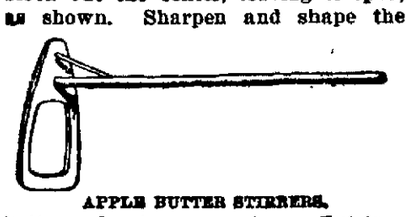
With the combination point and a slow, free stroke burn in outline the full blown primrose, which is the central unit of each sixth of the hexagon. Here and there vary the weight of the line to give a suggestion of texture and burn the dark spots in the center with a succession of parallel lines. The long cup of the primrose should be done in a little heavier line and shaded with short oblique lines where it shows beneath the petals. With several strokes, all following the same direction, trace the midribs of the leaves, making them wider at the hem than at the apex. Then outline the leaves. The smaller irregular veins demand a light, broken stroke, which becomes stronger as it approaches its parent vein, into which it must flow with a continuous curve. Let the shading in the buds and half blown flowers be delicate as possible, the merest touch of the burner being sufficient. Darken the stems and leaves a little on the left side to give a feeling of roundness and with a heavy, even stroke put in the outermost line, which bounds the design, about an eighth of an inch away. If no color is to be used, cut the mat out on this outline and scorch the raw edges into harmony with the design. If "oak finished" leather is used and color desired, mix turpentine with the oil colors as you paint to thin and dry them.

### Grape Juice.

For grape juice wash, drain and stem the grapes, put in a deep agate or porcelain kettle, mash well with a wooden potato beetle and heat slowly until they begin to simmer. Have ready a number of straining cloths or bags made of three thicknesses of cheesecloth and wrung out of warm water. Put about two quarts of the hot pulp in each and hang up to drip. When no more juice drops from the bags, squeeze as dry as possible, keeping this cloudy juice separate. Have ready some warm sugar sirup made by boiling two pounds of sugar in a pint and a half of water for five minutes. To the clear juice add sufficient of the sugar to pleasantly sweeten. Fill bottles or jars with this juice, place in a canner, with the covers or corks beside them, and process for forty minutes, or place in a steamer over boiling water, cover closely and steam for an hour. Before removing from canner or steamer put on covers or corks and tighten as the grape juice cools. If corks are used, tie down next day with stout twine and dip the tops in melted paraffin.—Exchange.

### For Fruit Butter Making.

For stirring apple butter, peach butter, pumpkin butter and other delicious confections of the autumn an exchange recommends a simple device: Take a tough oak board six inches or more longer than the depth of the kettle, one inch thick and six to twelve inches wide, according to the size of the kettle. Bore holes all around and block out the center, leaving it open, as shown. Sharpen and shape the



APPLE BUTTER STIRRERS.

bottom edge to scrape clean. Put in a handle, with a short brace fastened with a nail at each end. A broomstick will do for the handle if the hoe is small. When stirring a kettleful of butter, the open space in the hoe should reach a little above the surface; then it will work with the greatest ease. Butter needs stirring only at the bottom, and this implement does it to perfection.

### A Sprinkle of Sage.

**A sprinkle of powdered sage gives piquancy to pork, whether it be roast, chops or tenderloin.**

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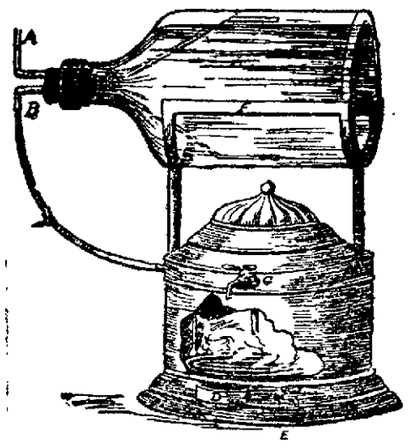
## HYGIENE

In these days of sanitary precautions there is an increasing demand for pure drinking water. Physicians have succeeded in teaching the general public the evils of the ordinary ice water cooler, and as a consequence a number of improved coolers have been put on the market. Among these, says the Scientific American, is one invented by Mr. Charles F. Conover of New York city. The construction permits of conveniently drawing off the liquid and cooling the same without bringing it into direct contact with the cooling medium.

The cooler is provided with a bracket (F) extending upward, on which the water bottle or demijohn is supported.



SANITARY WATER COOLER.

The stopper of this bottle is provided with an air vent pipe (A) and a siphon pipe (B), the latter being connected by a flexible tube with the outer end of the coil resting on the bottom of the cooler. The inner end of this coil leads to a faucet (G), through which the water may be drawn off into a tumbler, supported on the drip pan (D).

Ice is placed on the coil to cool off the water circulating therein. The cooler is provided with a bottom pan, into which the drainage from the ice and from the drip pan flows. The faucet (E) connects with this pan and affords the means through which the waste water may be drained off. The flexible connection on tube (B) is preferably provided with a device by which it may be closed whenever it is disconnected from the siphon pipe at the time an empty bottle is being replaced by a filled one. As soon as proper connection with the coil has been made the siphon action begins, for the level of the liquid in the bottle is above the highest point of the siphon pipe.

This form of water cooler embodies many excellent advantages. Primarily, of course, the water is cooled without being contaminated by contact with the ice. Again, only a small amount of water is cooled at a time, so that when a fresh bottle has been connected up one does not need to wait until its entire contents have been cooled before obtaining a glassful of cold water. Mr. Conover's cooler will further be found economical in its consumption of ice.

## AUTOMOBILE NOTES

A New York brewing company is operating an automobile for delivering its product which is said to have the greatest capacity of any similar machine yet constructed. Its motive power is an ingenious combination of gasoline and electricity, the gasoline engine alone carrying the burden of the load on level stretches and at the same time accumulating the electric current, which is available on hills or for any other unusual demands.

The truck is capable of carrying eighty-three half barrels of beer, representing a load of nine tons. In one instance a seven and a half ton load was hauled twelve miles, one-third of which distance was up a hill of about 15 per cent.

This truck carries a complete central station equipment. The gasoline engine drives a twelve horsepower dynamo, which in turn supplies current to two electric motors of eight horsepower each. The overload is taken care of by means of a storage battery of forty-four cells. The average speed of this vehicle is forty-five miles an hour with a full load.

## METALS AND MINERALS

New remarkable properties of aluminium are still being discovered. Its lightness, ductility and strength are well understood, but even these qualities are being constantly developed and enlarged.

Mixed with a small quantity of gold, a beautiful ruby tinted metal is produced that can be used for decorative art. It is said that a comparatively thin sheet of the metal will turn a bullet. Wire has been drawn from it as fine as and not much heavier than a fine silk fiber. In violins it produces a tone as fine as the most perfect Stradivarius.

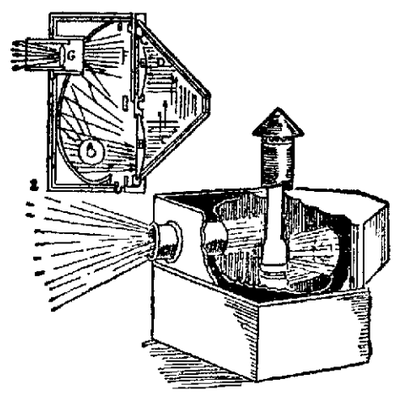
The racing shells of it are constructed of sheets only one-nineteenth of an inch thick and are as strong as an inch board and less liable to break. It does not tarnish, and acids have no effect upon it. Race horses are shod with it. Wounds are sewed up with the wire.

An aluminium alloy is now used as a substitute for copper in the manufacture of nails and tacks. The white metal is much cheaper and in every way as durable and desirable as copper.

## NEW MAGIC LANTERN.

**An Invention That Is Decidedly a Forward Step.**

Heretofore magic lanterns have been devised either for projecting transparent pictures only or for projecting opaque pictures only. Some transparency projectors, however, have been provided with an attachment whereby the same may be converted into a projector for opaque pictures. While this is suitable for certain classes of exhibition, it nevertheless falls short of the requirements when it is desired to exhibit transparent and opaque pictures interchangeable, for considerable time is consumed and trouble involved in making proper adjustments necessary to effect the change from one class of picture to the other. Moreover, certain specially interesting objects—viz, those



THE LATEST MAGIC LANTERN.

partly transparent and partly opaque—cannot be projected by such lanterns. With these conditions in mind, Mr. George W. Smith of Evanston, Ill., says the Scientific American, has recently produced and patented an apparatus which will project any class of picture or object without requiring any special adjustment.

The invention comprises a lantern box, at the rear of which is hinged a reflection chamber having vertical walls arranged obliquely with respect to the front walls of the box. A light, A, is located at one side of the lantern box at one focus of an ellipsoidal reflector, the picture or object to be projected being inserted at the other focus. On the opposite side an opening is formed in the reflector for the admission of the objective tube. Rays from light, A, pass through a condensing lens, B, to one of the oblique walls of the reflector chamber. Reflectors, C and D, are provided on these walls, and they act to reflect the rays back through a condensing lens, E. A transparent lantern slide, F, when placed before the lens, E, intercepts the rays and permits the proper gradations of light and shadow to be projected by lens, G, on to the screen. Such is the effect when a transparent slide is used. When an opaque slide is to be projected, the direct rays from lamp, A, and also the indirect rays concentrated by the ellipsoidal reflector illuminate the front of the slide, and the proper image is thus reflected through lens, G, to the screen. If the slide be partly opaque and partly transparent or translucent, the lantern will operate simultaneously as a megascope and sciopticon combined, thus, without any change, producing unique effects in a very simple, inexpensive and yet satisfactory manner.

**A Homemade Life Belt.**

An excellent and safe life belt for persons proceeding to sea, bathing in dangerous places or learning to swim may be made at little cost by taking a yard and three-quarters of strong jean. Double and divide it into nine compartments. Let there be a space of two inches after each third compartment. Fill the compartments with very fine cuttings of cork, which may be made by cutting up old corks, or, better still, purchased at the cork cutter's. Work eyelet holes at the bottom of each compartment to let the water drain out. Attach a neckband and waist strings of stout boot webbing and sew them on strongly.

**Chemical Life Production.**

Another scientific experimenter has been working along the lines of Professor Loeb of Chicago in the effort to find a material formula of the life principle. In a recent report to the congress of psychical science at Ajaccio Dr. Leduc told how by sprinkling a few drops of ferro cyanide of potassium on a thin layer of gelatin he could cause to "start into life a collection of cells having a regular polyhedric form and containing each a nucleus, a sac of protoplasm and a membrane exactly like the cell of plant or animal."

**Danger In Inkstands.**

In Germany a new microbe has been discovered, and a very dangerous one it is said to be. Only in inkstands and ink bottles is it found, and for this reason it is known as the ink microbe. Vessels which contain ink and which are seldom cleansed or corked furnish a most congenial home for it. Ink infected with this microbe was recently injected into rats and guinea pigs, and as a result the animals speedily died. Fortunately there is an easy way to get rid of this pest, and that is by keeping one's inkstand clean and covered.

**Quartz Glass.**

According to the report in London Engineering, R. S. Hutton of Owens college has succeeded in fusing quartz in the electric furnace, thus making apparatus which will withstand much higher temperature than glass. It is stated that the fused quartz has a very low temperature coefficient and that when hot it can be quenched in cold water without cracking. This seems to be a very promising material for high temperature apparatus. As yet the material has not been produced entirely free from bubbles.

## RAILROADING

In the general plan, equipment and application of electric power to the working of the new electric underground and elevated railways in Berlin, little is presented which can be regarded as novel or especially suggestive, says Frank H. Mason in Cassier's Magazine. The one respect in which the German constructors leave others far behind and offer an object lesson worth careful study is in the artistic beauty, the architectural charm and sense of fitness which they have imparted to the stations, the bridges and even the ordinary overhead viaduct sections of the new road. In Germany the requirements of public taste are never permitted to be neglected or forgotten. Where the new Berlin line passes through a public square it is on solid and artistically designed masonry. The above ground stations are of stone, steel and glass, no two alike, but each specially designed to fit not only the requirements of traffic at that point, but the adjacent buildings as well, the architectural framework in which it is set.

The whole management of the enterprise from start to finish illustrates the wise, firm control which the municipality of Berlin maintains over corporations which ask for franchises at its hands. As one example among many others of the result of such control the western branch of the new line from the Nollendorfer platz to Charlottenburg passes through a series of broad, handsome boulevards in the new and choicest residence portion of the city. There was abundant room for a viaduct along the broad central esplanade between the driveways, and to have built it as such would have saved millions of marks. But the overhead construction, however artistically designed, and the roar and rush of trains would have defaced such a neighborhood. The company was, therefore, compelled to lower the grade from the Nollendorfer platz westward, underrun the boulevard and keep out of sight and hearing thenceforward until reaching the ultimate terminus at Charlottenburg.

In running this tunnel past the Memorial church quicksands were encountered which could be mastered only by extensive and costly piling that involved months of unexpected delay, but the engineers and workmen persevered. That whole section of the line is now finished, the excavated channel is walled, roofed with earth resting on steel girders and arches of masonry and surfaced with graveled walks, to be planted with shade trees as before the work began.

**Javal's Theory of a Sixth Sense.**

Dr. Javal of the French Academy of Medicine, who is sightless, denies that nature compensates blindness by increased sensibility of touch and hearing, but contends that when a person is blind an extra development takes place in a sixth sense, which is latent in all persons. This sense, which has been called the sense of obstacles, acts by the perception of certain warm and indefinite vibrations. The seat of the sense is believed to be placed in the forehead.

**New Crude Oil Burner.**

A new form of burner for the consumption of crude oil, invented by H. A. House of Bridgeport, Conn., may solve some difficult economic problems in the far south. The oil used was from the Beaumont fields in Texas, where it is worth only about 10 cents a barrel. The burner not only generates gas for consumption, but distills simultaneously the asphalt contained in the crude oil. This asphalt is worth nearly $3 a barrel.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographing air has been made one of the duties of the department of street cleaning, says the New York Times. The idea was originated by Commissioner Woodbury, and McDonough Craven, another official of the department, is in charge of the work of exposing gelatin plates at various points throughout the city, the purpose being to collect atmospheric germs and hold them until their pictures may be reproduced.

According to Webster, air is "invisible, inodorous, insipid, transparent, compressible, elastic and ponderable." The definition is incomplete, says Mr. Craven, and mention of the bacteria ought to have been made. But even Mr. Craven and the commissioner did not know how plentiful were the bacteria of New York city air until ten or twenty of their experiments with the gelatin plates had failed because the time of exposure was so long that the germs collected in layers too thick to be permeated by photographic rays.

Since he came into office Dr. Woodbury has been planning this new scheme. About a month ago the work began. The ultimate purpose is to discover what portions of the town are most infected with bacteria, what germs are peculiar to certain neighborhoods, how the different breeds are affected by different kinds of pavements and what are the ratios of germ population to human population in given localities.

"If we succeed as well as we hope," says the commissioner, "the things we learn will be of great value to those of us into whose care the future paving, sewering, building and street cleaning of the city are intrusted. I expect to bring out many facts that will aid in improving hygienic conditions and prevent the spread of infectious disease."

## SEAT OF THE MIND.

**Evidence That It Is the Front Part of the Brain.**

The exact seat in the brain of the highest intellectual faculties has been a moot point in science since the functions of the organ of mind began to be investigated with accuracy, says a writer in the London Chronicle. The general consensus of opinion localizes what we term "mind" in the prefrontal lobes of the brain, but by another school of thinkers the hinder lobes have been credited with performing our highest cerebral duties. The balance of evidence, I should say, is decidedly in favor of the former view, and recent researches and observations by Dr. Phelps, an American investigator, would appear to assist in strengthening the opinion that the most important portion of the brain is its anterior region. In the course of the investigations in question some 295 cases of brain injury and disease were examined. In all save two it was noted that interference of extensive nature with the prefrontal region resulted in serious disturbances of the mental faculties. Less severe injury produced less marked effects. These facts parallel the researches of other investigators, and they are further substantiated by what is observed in cases of idiocy connected with a want of development of the frontal lobes of the brain.

As to the relative importance of the two lobes or halves of the cerebrum or chief brain mass most of us know that each half governs the opposite side of the body and that, as we are right handed, so we may be called left brained. The superiority in functional importance of our left brain is not questioned, and it is therefore interesting to find Dr. Phelps insisting from the results of his investigations that our left brain lobe is really the intellectual half. The right half, it is added, is capable of sustaining severe injury without marked mental effects supervening, and cases are quoted in support of this fact. Indeed, such cases have frequently puzzled physiologists, seeing that the disturbance of the intellect has in no sense been commensurate with the injury to the brain.

On the notion of the greater importance of our left brain and on the theory that severe injuries which do not produce utter mental breakdown really involve the right lobe, the puzzling constitution of the brain may be explained in part at least. But the last word has not yet been said concerning the brain's ways and work. Injuries of the left half do not always produce serious effects as regards the mental life, while we have had some physiologists insisting that we have really two brains and that, while the left lobe is the Jekyll of the intellect, the right, on occasion at least, is apt to play the part of Hyde. A fascinating theory this, but one to which sober science is not likely to append its imprimatur.

**Shield For Target Markers.**

Captain Lawrence has invented a safety shield and signal for the protection of the markers stationed behind the targets at rifle contests. The markers are stationed in a bullet proof house at the side of the target where there can be no possibility of injury, but if they should leave this shelter for any purpose whatever a signal is automatically shown over the face of the target. The signal is operated electrically by the movement of the door of the shelter.

## HYGIENE

The partaking of a slice of pineapple after a meal is quite in accordance with physiological indications, since, though it may not be generally known, fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelin," and so powerful is its action upon proteids that it will digest as much as 1,000 times its weight within a few hours, says a writer in the London Lancet. Its digestive activity varies in accordance with the kind of proteid to which it is subjected. Fibrin disappears entirely after a time.

With the coagulated albumen of eggs the digestive process is slow, while with the albumen of meat its action seems first to produce a pulpy gelatinous mass, which, however, completely dissolves after a short time. When a slice of fresh pineapple is placed upon a raw beefsteak, the surface of the steak becomes gradually gelatinous, owing to the digestive action of the enzyme of the juice.

Of course, it is well known that digestive agents exist also in other fruits, but when it is considered that an average sized pineapple will yield nearly two pints of juice it will be seen that the digestive action of the whole fruit must be enormous. The activity of this peculiar digestive agent is destroyed in the cooked pineapple, but unless the pineapple is preserved by heat there is no reason why the tinned fruit should not retain the digestive power.

The active digestive principle may be obtained from the juice by dissolving a large quantity of common salt in it, when a precipitate is obtained possessing the remarkable digestive powers just described. Unlike pepsin, the digestive principle of the pineapple will operate in an acid, neutral or even alkaline medium, according to the kind of proteid to which it is presented. It may therefore be assumed that the pineapple enzyme would not only aid the work of digestion in the stomach, but would continue that action in the intestinal tract. Pineapple, it may be added, contains much indigestible matter of the nature of woody fiber, but it is quite possible that the digestive qualities of the juice compensate for this.

# OILED BRICKS AS FUEL

## A Barber's Plan For Solving the Coal Problem.

## NOVEL WAY OF HEATING STOVES

**How Frederick Antholz of New York Secures Heat by Soaking Common Building Bricks In Kerosene—Says His Tests Have Been Successful.**

Brick—ordinary red building brick—as fuel is not a fallacy, says the New York Evening World. The bricks may be used in the stove like ordinary coals for either heating or cooking purposes. Frederick Antholz has solved, he says, the problem of the lack of anthracite, and he has proved the fact to the satisfaction of not only himself and the members of his family, but to scores of persons in his neighborhood, to whom he has liberally imparted his secret.

He is enthusiastic over his discovery, and so are those who have tried his plan, for that matter. It works like a charm, they declare. Here is his idea for setting the coal trust at defiance:

Saturate a relay of ordinary house bricks in a bucket of oil. One gallon of oil, costing 10 cents, will effectually lubricate ten bricks, and each brick will burn with an intense heat for a period of time sufficient to cook the entire meal for a family of six persons. The cost lies only in the amount of oil consumed, and a gallon of oil will suffice for the day's heating and cooking.

Antholz has been using brick fuel for the past few weeks, and he has come to the conclusion that he is henceforth independent of the coal trust. Besides, he declares, the cost is fully 70 per cent cheaper than with the use of coal. He has experimented also with the oil brick until he has discovered some things which will be useful to others, who will be glad to know of this admirable substitute for the priceless anthracite.

In the first place, says Antholz, it is necessary to soak the bricks thoroughly before attempting to set fire to them. For this purpose he suggests the use of a square pan or a bucket which will contain half a dozen bricks if intended for family use, although one brick can be treated in the same manner for the first experimental test. Fully submerge the bricks in common kerosene oil. Get the best oil.

In half an hour the bricks will be found to have absorbed considerable of the oil, if not all that has been poured into the receptacle. Pour in more oil and let the bricks soak for an hour. Lift out one of the bricks, allowing it to drain for a minute over the oil receptacle. Then place it on the empty grate of the stove.

Now comes the next move, which must be observed if success is to attend the project. Reduce the draft under the grate, leaving just a trifle of an opening in the vents through which air may reach the burning brick. Then partly close the damper or draft leading to the pipe or chimney.

These precautions are absolutely necessary, for as comparatively little smoke attends the blaze and fierce combustion follows the ignition of the oil the reduction of the draft is imperative.

The brick can be lighted with a match, or, better still, a bit of burning paper, which is held beneath the grate directly under the brick until the latter bursts into flame. Then close the drafts as described. An intense heat will at once be thrown out and the combustion will continue uniformly for fully an hour.

When the brick is burned out, remove it to a place to cool off and, if more fire is needed, take another of your relay of bricks and place in the stove, starting the fire as before. The first brick when thoroughly cool may again be placed in the oil, when it will again become ready for firing.

Antholz is a barber doing business in New York. He was so elated over the success of his experiment that he thought it "too good a thing" to be withheld from the public, so he has communicated the success of his efforts to the above mentioned paper that everybody may be informed. He says:

"There is no doubt about the success of the plan. It is better than coal, gives a greater heat, costs less, works instantly and is easily controlled."

## DESERTION OF FINLAND.

**Almost an Entire Nationality Coming to America.**

A large party of Finnish emigrants reached Conneaut, O., the other morning. After a short stay at Conneaut, which is a Finnish stronghold, the majority of the party, together with a number of resident Finns, will leave for northern Minnesota, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, where their agents have secured control of a considerable tract of farm land and cabins for the settlers have been built.

The emigrants say that next spring will find Finland practically depopulated. To the past dissatisfaction with the Russian rule is added the total crop failure for the past two years, and as a result the Finns are leaving by the thousand on every American going vessel.

**An Author's Strenuous Farm Life.**

Richard Harding Davis, novelist, who has purchased a farm of 200 acres near Banksville, Conn., has begun tearing down the old farmhouse and will erect a modern dwelling, says a special dispatch from Greenwich, Conn., to the New York World. Work has been begun on a dam across a brook on the place so that he will have an artificial lake, which will be stocked with fish. Mr. Davis has already started laying out a nine hole golf course.

## Times for Holding Circuit Court, A D 1903

STATE OF OHIO, FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

It is ordered that the time of the beginning of the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1903, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

Fairfield County on the 6th day of January and the 1st day of September.

Richland County on the 13th day of January and the 8th day of September.

Wayne County on the 17th day of February and the 22nd day of September.

Stark County on the 3rd day of March and the 29th day of September.

Knox County on the 31st day of March and the 6th day of October.

Licking County on the 7th day of April and the 13th day of October.

Muskingum County on the 28th day of April and the 20th day of October.

Morgan County on the 5th day of May and the 24th day of November.

Perry County on the 12th day of May and the 10th day of November.

Ashland County on the 19th day of May and the 3rd day of November.

Coshocton County on the 26th day of May and the 27th day of October.

Holmes County on the 2nd day of June and the 17th day of November.

Tuscarawas County on the 9th day of June and the 1st day of December.

Morrow County on the 23rd day of June and the 8th day of December.

Delaware County on the 30th day of June and the 15th day of December.

Said terms to begin at 9 o'clock A. M., September 16th, 1902.

SILAS MARION DOUGLASS,
R. M. VOORHEES,
MAURICE H. DONAHUE, } Judges.

THE STATE OF OHIO, FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, STARK COUNTY, SS.

I, Jacob J. Wise, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial Circuit, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1903.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 30th day of September, A. D. 1902.

SEAL

JACOB J. WISE, Clerk.

## For Sale.

The undersigned executor of the estate of John Weller, deceased, will offer at private sale, the following real estate:

First tract—26.50 acres in section 25, Tuscarawas township, on the Pigeon Run road, 3 miles southwest of Massillon. Appraised at $3,189.80.

Second tract—23.85 acres in section 25, Tuscarawas township, 3¼ miles southwest of Massillon. Four tenement houses on the land. Appraised at $3,285.00.

Third tract—Twenty-six acres in section 28, Tuscarawas township, four miles southwest of Massillon. Good house and barn and other buildings, good water and fruit. Appraised at $2,500.00.

For particulars as to terms, etc., call on the undersigned at his residence, two miles southwest of Massillon, or by Farmers' phone.

JOHN J. WEFLER,
Executor of the estate of John Weller, deceased.

## Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss. } Order of Sale.

Lovina Weldler vs. Rebecca Smith et al.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in said Plain township, on

**Saturday, October 25, 1902,**

the following described real estate, to-wit:

First Tract:—Being a part of the northeast quarter of section No. 19, township No. 11, and range No. 8; being that part of said quarter section lying north of the public highway running east and west through said quarter section and bounded on the east by section No. 20, and on the north by section No. 18, both of said sections No. 18 and No. 20 being in township No. 11 and range No. 8, and bounded on the west by a thirty-acre tract of land owned by Peter Frederick, containing about fifteen acres.

Second Tract: Being that part of the northeast quarter of section No. 19, township No. 11 and range No. 8 lying south of the public highway which extends east and west through said quarter section, excepting acres out of the southwest corner of said quarter section belonging to Martin Hutter, containing about one hundred and five acres.

Appraised—First tract at $2,880.00; second tract at $10,920.00.

TERMS.—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.
D. W. SHETLER, Attorney.

## Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS. } Order of Sale.

Catherine C. Hambach vs. Magdalena Auslon et al

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, in the city of Massillon, on

**Saturday, October 25 1902,**

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio and being a part of lots No 1058 and 1059 in Kent Jarvis's second addition to said City, House No. 46 Dwight street, and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot No. 1059 and running thence west along the south line of said lot 50 feet; thence northwardly parallel with the east line of said lot 1 0 feet to the north line of lot No. 1058; thence east along said north line to the northeast corner of said lot No. 1058; thence southwardly along the east line to the place of beginning.

Ap raised at One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars

Terms. Cash.

Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.
CRAINE & SNYDER, Attorneys.

## Election Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Precincts, on

**Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1902**

Then and there elect, by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following State, District and County Officers.

One Person for Secretary of State.
One Person for Judge of Supreme Court.
One Person for State Dairy and Food Commissioner.
One Person for Member State Board of Public Works.
One Person for Representative in Congress 18th Congressional District.
One Person for Judge of Circuit Court, 5th Judicial Circuit.
One Person for Probate Judge of Stark County.
One Person for Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County.
One Person for County Commissioner of Stark County.
One person for Infirmary Director of Stark County.
One Person for Coroner of Stark County.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this seventh day of October, A. D., 1902.

FRANK McKINNEY,
Sheriff of Stark County, Ohio.

**$33 00 to the Pacific Coast**

From Chicago via the Chicago & North-Western R'y every day during September and October. One-way second class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and various other points. Also special round-trip Homeseekers' tickets on first and third Tuesday, August, September and October to Pacific Coast and the West. Full particulars from nearest tic'et agent or address N. M. Breeze, 435 Vine Street, Cincinnati O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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# THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
35 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamgardner's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in the Mill street

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MASSILLON, NO. 286

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902


It doesn't make any difference what the federal law says in poor old Cleveland. Tom L. Johnson's law is the only one that counts for anything in that boss ridden city.

The present contest in Kansas has called forth the active co-operation of a number of Populists, Cyclone Davis among them, who are not in political demand elsewhere. The Populist party in Kansas contains enough of its following to be of importance to Democracy there, otherwise in a hopeless minority, and the battle for control against the Republicans, again in the majority in Kansas, is being carried on on the lines of the fight of 1896. Kansas was carried by the Populists in that year. In 1900 it went Republican.

The threatened ills that were to come in every branch of industry from the anthracite strike have failed to materialize to any material effect. According to Bradstreet's not more than 20,000 workingmen have been rendered idle outside of the miners themselves, and even this estimate does not allow for the extra employment given to the bituminous miners and in their collateral industries. Bradstreet's is of the opinion that "American industry has practically bridged over the change from hard to soft coal."

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell as expressed by Senator Gallinger: Not only the truck farmer of New England, but the wheat grower of Minnesota, the corn grower of Kansas, the sugar grower of Louisiana, the cotton planter of Georgia, back to the wool grower of Ohio and the tobacco planter of Virginia and Connecticut, way to the fruit grower of California—the capitalist, the millworker, the railroad hand, the merchant and clerk, the professional man—every one, from the most elevated position to the humblest—must vote for or against prosperity.

The indications are apparent that Prosecuting Attorney Robert H. Day, the only Massillon man on the Republican ticket, will be re-elected by a large majority. Not only is Mr. Day deserving of all that can be said in favor of any man who has worked earnestly for his political faith, but he has demonstrated his usefulness and fitness for the office of prosecuting attorney in every particular. His official record is a standing argument in favor of his re-election. In common pleas court out of eighty-one cases charged with felony during the past year, seventy-eight have been convicted. In probate court Mr. Day has to his credit over fifty convictions of persons charged with misdemeanors. The Independent only voices public opinion when it says that Stark county will be looking well to its own interests in retaining the services of its present prosecutor.

The increase of farm values under Republican administrations is not accidental. It is a matter of history that rural prosperity and Republican rule are coincident. It is equally a matter of record that agricultural depression, mortgage foreclosures and low prices for farm products accompany Democratic administration of national affairs. The prosperity of the farmer depends upon the prosperity of all other industrial elements of our population. When the industrial classes are employed at American wages their consumption of farm products is on a liberal scale and they are able and willing to pay good prices for the necessities and luxuries of life. It is only under such conditions that there is a good market for all the farmer has to sell and it is because of these conditions that the farmers of the country are enjoying unparalleled prosperity at present.

If the big strike, now happily ended, has been productive of no other good results, it has at least s own the resourceful character of the American people. "It is very certain," says the Chicago Tribune, "that had the strike continued into the winter the methods of heating and cooking would have been so completely revolutionized as to make a return to former processes decidedly improbable." "American industry," said Bradstreet's, "has practically bridged over the change from hard to soft coa." "The country would have gone on prospering," says the New York Sun "if not another pound of anthracite had ever seen the top of the earth." This all true. The time could never have come in this country when the need of one kind of coal could be deemed superior to every other consideration.

Thousands of coal cars, sidetracked during the long struggle between miners and operators now ended, are being sent to the collieries in Pennsylvania today. Miners who have been absent from the strike region for the past six months are rushing back and by the last of this week it is estimated that more than 200,000 tons of coal will be on its way to the dealers. It is safe to say that the men in power have urged the settlement of the strike on grounds which have seemed to them eminently justifiable and right. If its result brings about permanently improved conditions in the mining regions and better feeling between capital and labor in the country at large the struggle will have been worth all and more than it cost. At all events, idleness is to end and coal is to be mined. Winter is at hand and the people are waiting for fuel. There is no use for further talk in the matter.

### ILLITERATE VOTERS.

There are 21,300,000 inhabitants of the United States of voting age and 2,300,000 of them, or about 11 per cent, were returned on the last census as illiterate—a very large proportion for a country in which the opportunities for education are universal. An examination of the figures shows that contrary to the general belief, it is not the foreign-born voters who cause this percentage to be so high. The proportion of illiterates among the foreign-born voters in the United States is 11.5 per cent, whereas among the native-born inhabitants the proportion is 10.5 per cent—not a very important difference.

The part of the United States in which there is least illiteracy is the group of states which make up the middle West and Northwest. Iowa and Nebraska have less than 3 per cent, Kansas less than 4 and Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota less than 5 per cent of illiterate inhabitants over the age of 21.

In Utah and Washington, in the Pacific group of states, the percentage of illiteracy is less than 4 per cent; in Colorado, Oregon and Wyoming less than 5.

In New England and among the native-born inhabitants the percentage is still lower, 1 per cent in Massachusetts, 1.5 in Connecticut, 2 per cent in New Hampshire and 2.5 in Rhode Island.

In the South the rate of illiteracy among the native-born white inhabitants is highest in Louisiana, being 20 per cent. In North Carolina it is 19 per cent, Kentucky 15, Tennessee and Alabama 14, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia 12, West Virginia 11, and Arkansas 10.

The high rate of illiteracy in the United States is due largely to the colored inhabitants. There are 2,300,000 of them over 21 years of age and of these 1,075,000 are illiterate—46 per cent.

Wherever the colored inhabitants are numerous the rate of illiteracy is high; where they are few in numbers it is low; and leaving out the colored inhabitants the rate of illiteracy in the United States is not high and is being reduced steadily.

### FOR THE WORRYING HABIT.

I once asked a physician what cure he could suggest for the worrying habit. "I would prescribe common sense," he said, "and if a man or woman hasn't got a stock on hand and cannot cultivate one the medical man is powerless." This worrying nonsense grows. The best means to cure it lies in the hands of the woman herself.

If she will call a little horse sense to her aid, resolve not to borrow trouble, to be cheerful and think upon the right side of things, she will live longer and be able to retain her beauty. Every woman has the strongest desire to keep her good looks. Why then does she take the course which is sure to make her yellow skinned dull eyed and thoroughly unlovely? The English woman is greatly admired for her utter refusal to worry or be worried. Consequently she looks young at fifty. Undertaking no more than she can comfortably carry out, and firmly believing in the coming of another day, she does not procrastinate, but simply will not let the domestic machinery grind her down to ill health and an early old age.

She is a frequent bather and regards health as the prime factor of life, to be looked after before everything else.

She sleeps nine hours and also takes a nap during the day, arranging her work in the most systematic manner.

Her little memorandum slip always shows two vacant hours—they are for rest. She eats heartily, but of the most digestible food, and would rather have a mouthful of good food and go partly hungry than eat a whole meal of cheaper things.—Philadelphia Enquirer.


Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil.


# ASSIGNMENT OF JACOB W. FOLTZ.

## R. W. McCaughey Named as the Assignee.

## ASSETS EXCEED LIABILITIES.

### It is Claimed That Mr. Foltz Will be Able to Pay Off His Obligations Dollar for Dollar—Assignment Was Made Voluntarily.

J. W. Foltz, clothier, at 22 East Main street, has made a voluntary assignment in favor of his creditors. The assignment was really made at the close of business Saturday night, but the papers were not filed in probate court till Monday morning. Attorney R. W. McCaughey is the assignee. The assets are said to considerably exceed the liabilities, and it is promised that all obligations will be discharged dollar for dollar.

Mr. Flotz's assets consist of real estate and stock. The real estate is said to be appraised at $12,000. The stock, it is claimed, cost $16,000. The assets, therefore, aggregate about $28,000. The liabilities, it is stated, amount to about $21,000 at present. More will later develop.

Mr. Foltz, it is said, was not being pushed by his creditors, but of his own accord chose the assignment in preference to any other course. He has been in ill-health for a considerable time past, and his business cares hung heavily upon him. The store has been closed for appraisement.

The business which Mr. Foltz conducted was, at one time, one of the largest and most profitable in the clothing line in the city. The firm was formerly Hookway & Foltz, the senior partner being Fred. Hookway, who now spends most of his time in Wooster. Mr. Hookway severed his connection with the business a number of years ago.

## MRS. SEIBERT IN JAIL.

### Charged With Obtaining Pension Money by Fraud.

Canton, Oct. 20.—Ellen Seibert was brought to Canton, Saturday evening, and locked up in the county jail by Marshal Kitchen and Officer Ed Ertle, of Massillon. She was arrested at Canal Fulton, and is being held for the United States authorities. It is said that Mrs. Seibert was indicted by the United States district court grand jury for obtaining pension money under fraudulent representations. The amount which she obtained is stated by Special Pension Examiner E. C. DePutron, of this city, who did considerable work in the case, to have been in the neighborhood of $700.

Mrs. Seibert was also indicted by the grand jury of the September term of common pleas court for bigamy and perjury. She eluded arrest for several weeks, and when apprehended gave $800 bond. It is alleged in the common pleas court indictment for bigamy that while the wife of Patrick McGuire she left him and was married to Valentine Pfirman, of Massillon. It is claimed that after the deaths of both McGuire and Pfirman she obtained back pension from the government as the widow of McGuire and, that to secure the pension money she represented that she was never married to anyone but McGuire. It is further claimed that she first made application for a pension as McGuire's widow while living with Pfirman, who died a year or two after McGuire.

In this manner she is accused of defrauding the government. The authorities also claim that she administered the estate of Pfirman as Ellen Pfirman, and that when she was married to him the license was made out for Alice McGuire, which is the name of a daughter. Some time after Pfirman's death she married Peter Seibert, who resides near Fairhope. At the May term of common pleas court she instituted divorce proceedings against Seibert, and although the divorce was refused Mrs. Seibert was awarded $500 alimony. This was appealed to circuit court by the defendant, and is still pending. In this divorce case it is alleged in the indictment for perjury that she stated on the witness stand that she was never married to Pfirman. Mrs. Seibert is also said to have thirteen children as the wife of McGuire, who lived in Sugarcreek township. She has retained Attorneys Welty & Albaugh to defend her against these accusations.


If wives have any compassion for the sorrows of cross, crabid husbands, give them Rocky Mountain Tea. 'Twill remove any misunderstanding in the family. Z. T. Baltzly.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results.


## NEW CANAL BOATS.

### Cleveland Capitalists Will Build Them This Winter.

W. G. Johnston, member of the state board of public works, and Assistant Engineer Samuel Bechtel, of Columbus, were in the city Monday on their way home from Cleveland. A meeting was held in that city Saturday between the state officials and Cleveland capitalists. The outcome of the meeting, according to the statement from Mr. Johnston, is that the capitalists will begin the construction of boats for a coal line on the canal this fall, and have the boats in running order by next spring. The boats will be of the best type possible and will, it is believed, revive the business of the canal and thereby the revenue to the state from this property.

Besides the Cleveland capitalists, Akron men may invest in this project. Under the law of last winter the state agrees to compensate boat owners if at any time the canals are abandoned, so that there is now some inducement for persons wishing to use canal vessels to build boats. A large part of the strength of the canal party in the fight to retain them last winter came from Akron and the state board looks to the people here who made the fight to get a move on and make the canal mean something.—Akron Beacon Journal.

# STEINER HAS A LONG, BAD RECORD

## Charge is Stealing $140 Worth of Hides.

## TAKEN TO NEW PHILADELPHIA.

### Marshal of That City Arrests Steiner at Navarre—Steiner is but 24 Years Old, but He Has Been in Court Many Times.

Marshal Esterly, of New Philadelphia, was in the city Monday, having in charge Alonzo Steiner, of Navarre, wanted at New Philadelphia on a charge of burglary and larceny.

Steiner, who is but 24 years of age, Marshal Esterly says, has been wrong from childhood. It is said that there are now charges against him at Trenton, Uhrichsville, New Philadelphia and other places. Steiner is said to have stolen $140 worth of hides from a B. & O. box car at New Philadelphia some years ago, and it is for this that he is now under arrest.

Steiner's first arrest took place when he was a mere boy. He had taken some things that did not belong to him. It was thought then that he would grow better as he advanced in years. The contrary was the case. At one time, Marshal Esterly says, Steiner was arrested and heavily fined for petit larceny. A friend of his father's paid his fine, on condition that Steiner repay him within a certain time. Steiner, fearing arrest if he did not pay the sum, stole a quantity of gun powder and offered it in lieu of the money. Then he was arrested again.

A man named Shenbrun, living in New Philadelphia, is also under arrest, charged with complicity in the crime for which Steiner has been arrested.

## OLD RULE REVIVED.

### Miners May Buy Coal at Nearest Mine.

As the result of the conference between Robert Legg, district president of the United Mine Workers, and W. J. Mullins, manager of the Massillon Coal Mining Company, miners are again permitted to purchase their house coal at the mines nearest to their homes at $1.60 a ton. This was the rule originally, but, some time ago, it was changed so as to require miners to purchase their coal at the particular mine at which they were employed. This change made it necessary for some of the miners to have their coal hauled five or six miles. In allowing the miners to get their coal at the mines nearest their homes, the company holds it as a condition, however, that they are not to purchase coal for others It is claimed that, in cases in the past, under this rule, some of the miners bought load after load of coal at $1.60 and delivered it to their neighbors.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Oct. 21, 1902:

LADIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cooper, Mrs Geo E. | Heath, Miss Mayme |
| Creighton, Miss Mary | Henry, Mrs. Sarah |

MEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bitt r, Robert | Friend, A |
| Brochton, Tom | Generaux, F A. |
| Carroll, F. C. | Gump, Ray |
| Chapman J. W. | Hietikko, Herman |
| Evans, Elmer | Sonnhalter, Edd |
| Ferrito Sebastino (2) | Spalla, J. |

Persons calling for the above named letters will pl se say advertised

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

## PUBLIC MUST PAY LOSSES.

### Coal Carrying Roads Will Make Up $15,000,000.

New York, Oct. 22.—Monthly statements of net earnings made by the anthracite coal roads show that these companies lost during the five months of the strike an agrgegate of $15,000,000 in net earnings. The sum in gross earnings is, of course, much larger. It is asserted on good authority that as the strike is now settled, the managers of the coal roads will hold a joint meeting with a view of determining upon the price of hard coal. The declaration is made that the price will be at least fifty cents per ton greater than it would have been nad there not been a strike. That the public will be made to pay the loss of the railroads which control the companies owning the mines has already been decided upon.

The figures regarding the loss to the railroad companies are obtained by a comparison of the monthly statements for this year and the preceding year. The Delaware & Hudson Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western do not issue monthly statements of earnings. The coal mined by these two companies, however, is about 27 per cent of the total anthracite output. The statements show that the companies mining 70 per cent lost during the five months about $10,000,000. Accordingly the Delaware & Hudson and the Lackawanna probably lost about $2,000,000 each, making the total loss between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000. The total shrinkage of output for the five months is shown to be a little less than 20,000,000 tons.

### ABOUT ANTHRACITE COAL.

The process of mining anthracite coal consists of two methods—stripping and closed work. Stripping is the process where the coal lies near the surface of the ground, as it does in many instances in the anthracite field. The closed work is that done underground, or at the bottom of a shaft. Owing to the character of the deposits, the room and pillar system is employed. When the shaft can not be placed so as to reach the lowest point of the deposit the coal below is reached by inside or blind shafts or inside slopes. These shafts which are sometimes sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet, usually have several compartments, one for the pumpway and ladder and two or more for the hoisting A common size for the hoisting compartments is 7 by 12 feet. The coal is brought to the bottom of the shaft from the inside or blind shafts by means of small cars, and in some instances sheet-iron chutes, according as the blind shaft slopes up or down from the bottom of the shaft from the surface.

Anthracite is mined with hand rotary drills and by black blasting powder. Dynamite or giant powder is used for rock work, sometimes for driving gangways and in some locations for blasting the coal itself, where fire damp necessitates a flameless explosive. The mines are ventilated by rotary fans. The law requires that each miner shall be supplied with at least 300 cubic feet of air per minute. Fire damp is prevalent in many of the anthracite shafts, necessitating the use of safety lamps by miners.

The cost of mining anthracite coal is greater than the cost of mining bituminous coal, and this cost does not end when the coal is landed at the surface of the mine. Anthracite as it comes from the mine consists of lumps of various sizes, and intermixed with these lumps is a mixture of rocks. These lumps must be broken and sorted as to size before the anthracite is ready for the market, since the economic use of anthracite requires that the lumps must be of as near uniform size as possible, and as there is a greater demand for the intermediate sizes the larger lumps must be broken down to smaller sizes. The elaborate preparation greatly increases the cost of the coal.

Anthraicte is prepared for market in what is known as the coal breaker, a large building usually built of timber, but sometimes of steel and iron. The coal is broken up by machinery, consisting of toothed rolls, after which it is screened in circular revolving screens. The slate is picked out by hand by boys and old men, who sit along the chute through which the coal passes. As far as possible the work of sorting sizes and picking out impurities is done by machinery. The general plan is to sort the coal over inclined bars, then to pass what goes through the bars over revolving or shaking screens, while what goes through goes directly to the loading bins or else is broken up into smaller sizes by rolls and then separated into the various sizes by screens. The capacity of the average breaker is from two to three thousand tons of coal a day.

The tendency of recent years has been to use more of the smaller sizes of anthracite, and consequently the breaking has been done with this end in view.

Many estimates are given as to the the cost of mining and marketing anthracite. Here is one from the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association letter, which refers particularly to the smaller sizes of anthracite: Mining and preparation, $1.25 per ton; transportation to New York, $1.35 per ton; making a total of $2.60 per ton.

That there is a limit to the supply of anthracite in this country is recognized by all authorities. The extent of the anthracite field is but 3,300 square miles. It is located in the state of Pennsylvania, and, broadly speaking, is bounded on the west by the Susquehanna river, on the north by the north branch of the same river, on the east by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, these three rivers forming the drainage outlet for the region. The valleys containing the deposits generally run from north to south. The greatest length of any of these valleys is 210 miles, while the width is perhaps thirty miles. According to Lesley, these beds of anthracite coal were originally bituminous coal of western and central Pennsylvania, and were subsequently changed to their anthracite character by some process of metamorphism. The original contents of the anthracite coal deposits have been estimated to be 19,957,872,325 tons. The annual capacity of the mines is estimated to be 67,000,000 tons. It is estimated that there is $700,000,000 invested in the anthracite industry, with an annual profit of from $85,000,000, to $100,000,000, added to by freight traffic net earnings of $40,000,000 a year.—Washington Star.

### WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION IN 1901.

The forthcoming volume of Mineral Resources of the United States for the Calendar Year 1901, United States Geological Survey, estimates the world's production of coal in 1901 at 866,165,540 short tons. The three great coal producing countries of the world are the United States, Great Britain and Germany. The output of these three countries combined makes up 81.61 per cent of the world's total. Austria-Hungary comes fourth, France is fifth, Belgium sixth, and Russia seventh. The last country, notwithstanding its vast area, produces only about 6 per cent as much coal as the United States. The three countries which lead in the production of coal are the three countries that lead in industrial development. Prior to 1899, Great Britain led among the world's coal producers, but during 1899, 1900 and 1901 the United States has made such remarkable increases in coal production, due principally to the unprecedented activity in the iron and steel and in other metal trades, that we now stand far in the lead of all competitors, with a production in 1901 exceeding that of Great Britain by 47,965,938 short tons, or 19 per cent. Up to the close of 1900 the coal productionn of Great Britain and her colonies, if taken together, still exceeded that of the United States, the excess in 1900 being 3,368,825 short tons; but the enormous output of the coal mines of this country last year exceeded by about 26,000,000 short tons the entire output of Great Britain and her dependencies, including India and the Transvaal.

Of the output of coal in 1901 the United States produced 33.86 per cent, Great Britain and her dependencies 30.86 per cent, and Germany 19.42 per cent, or, combined, 84.14 per cent of the total production.

## THE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

### The Regular Meeting Held in Massillon.

The Perry township board of education met in Massillon, Monday, the members present being John Boerner, Cyrus Smith, H. E. Baer, George Leeper and D. M. Kerstetter.

A resolution was adopted prohibiting the playing of base ball on the school grounds of the township except by pupils on school days.

The clerk reported that the Tuscarawas township board of education has paid into Perry treasury $304.50 in full payment of an obligation arising out of a misunderstanding as to the responsibilities of each board in a joint sub-district.

Bills aggregating $243.24 were ordered paid.

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## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

**iscovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

Massillon lump coal is selling at six dollars per ton in Norwalk.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carter and son, of Lorain, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Pietz at 18 Wood street.

Miss Margaret Davis, of Washington avenue, who has been seriously ill for the past few weeks, is much improved.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First M. E. church will hold a harvest festival on the night preceding Hallowe'en, in the church parlors.

Mrs. A. Oster and Miss Louisa Quinn, of Canada, and Miss Jennie Boulton, of Wallaceburg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, in North street.

The Rev. R. W. Edwards, of Ottawa, O., pastor of the First Presbyterian church at that place, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Calvary Presbyterian church in Canton.

Mrs. C. A. Wyandt, of Wilmot, Mrs. A. W. Hardesty, of Columbus, Mrs. Clara Brown, of New Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. Gans and Charles and Ben Gans, of Navarre, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Menuez, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs Allen First, but recently returned from their wedding trip, were pleasantly surprised Tuesday evening at their home at Mt. Airy by a number of members of the Christian church, who presented them with a handsome rocker.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo T. Grant, residing between Wilmot and West Lebanon, spent a few hours in the city Tuesday, previous to making a trip to the West. They will visit friends and relatives in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana before returning to their home.

A meeting of the Stark County Federation of Catholic Societies will be held in Alliance next Sunday afternoon in the parochial school building, corner of Linden avenue and High street. There are twenty-five societies in this county which contain 2,500 members.

In a recent notice of the death of William Christman, it was erroneously stated that all his children, with the exception of the Rev. H. J. Christman, of Tiffin, resided at the old homestead. His son James lives on the farm; Samuel lives in Summit county; William lives one and one-half miles west of the homestead, and his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Oberlin, lives five miles west.

Mrs. Frank R. Webb has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Margaret Arline Webb, to Mr. Edward Upham Pratt, of Cleveland, Monday evening, November 3, at 7 o'clock at St. Timothy's church. A reception will be held immediately after the ceremony at the Webb residence, 98 East Main street, to which are invited only relatives and a few intimate friends.

The funeral of the late William Christman, who died suddenly last Thursday, was held from the family residence, west of Massillon, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The officiating ministers were the Rev. O. P. Foust, assisted by the Revs. W. F. Adams, A. E. Baichley, D. D., and N. E. Moflit. Only a small portion of those attending the funeral were able to get inside the residence or view the remains later in the afternoon at the Reformed church in Sixteen. The pall bearers were A. H. Crofut, Jacob Culler, Cyrus Stoner, George Schultz, M. Roller and P. A. Paroz.

The marriage of Miss Dollie Sturgis, of this city, and Paul Rains, who is connected with the Bostock-Ferari aggregation, which was in Massillon in connection with the recent carnival, will take place in Massillon next month. Miss Sturgis is a daughter of Mrs. Lena Sturgis, residing in West Main street. Mr. Rains is this week in Lafayette, Ind. He conducts the "country store" feature of the carnival. Miss Sturgis and Mr. Rains met for the first time at the Massillon carnival. Miss Sturgis was employed during the week in the "store."

A laughable incident took place recently when James Kennedy, Republican candidate for congress, went to Sebring. A number of the Sebring boys were wearing Duffy buttons, and these buttons did not have the union label upon them. Mr. Kennedy soon discovered this mistake which had been made by the leader of the Labor party and offering them a Kennedy button with the union label upon it said. "Here boys, what are you wearing a scab button for, wear one with the label on it." Duffy has corrected his error since then.—Alliance Review.

Mrs. John Shoemaker returned today from Denver, Col., where on Monday afternoon she was present at the marriage of her daughter, Miss Grace W. Shoemaker, to Floyd C. King. Miss Shoemaker's engagement to Mr. King was announced last summer. In July the latter went to Denver to take a position on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Mrs. Shoemaker and her daughter went to Denver two weeks ago. The marriage took place in the home of the bride and groom which had been previously prepared for their occupancy. The ceremony was performed by W. K. Hines, justice of the peace.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, the Cleveland Terminal & Valley, and several other small companies now subsidiary lines of the B. & O. were held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Valley. The directors elected were the same as those which served during the past year. The only persons from out of the city present were L. F. Loree, president, and C. W. Woodford, secretary, of the Baltimore & Ohio. The directors, after their election, named the same officers as were elected and served last year.—Cleveland Leader.

The social given by the Catholic Ladies' of Ohio in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Tuesday evening was one of the most successful ever given by that organization. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Among those present were fifty members of the Canton branch of the society. The ladies of the Massillon branch were dressed in quaint old-time costumes, some of which were very effective. In the progressive euchre game, which was a feature of the evening, the first prize was won by Joseph Donat, the consolation prize by Michael Young.

## SONNHALTER—MILLER.

### Large Wedding at St. Joseph's Church Wednesday Morning.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude A. Sonnhalter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sonnhalter, to Joseph V. Miller took place Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, rector of St. Mary's church, and the Rev. T. F. Mahon, of Cleveland, formerly rector of St. Joseph's. The church was handsomely decorated.

The Mendelssohn wedding march was played by Miss Emma Zeisler. The maid of honor was Miss Margery Miller, a sister of the groom. She was dressed in white Paris muslin. The bride's gown was white silk lansdown over buffeta silk. She wore a veil and carried a white pearl rosary inlaid with gold, the gift of the groom. Ernest Sonnhalter, a brother of the bride, was the best man. A reception and dinner were given after the ceremony at the Sonnhalter residence in East South street.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller will leave this afternoon over the 4:50 westbound W. & L. E. train on a short wedding trip. On their return to Massillon they will occupy a newly furnished house in East South street, where they will be at home to their friends after November 1.

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# GETTING READY FOR THE CHANGE.

### Discussion of New Municipal Government.

### OPINIONS OF THE OFFICERS.

None of the Massillon Corps are Entirely Satisfied With the Code, and Some are Opposed to It in All Its Aspects —Smith Says That It Means Stronger Political Machinery.

The municipal code bill has become a law, and the council will soon be busy making the changes required. Under this new law, Massillon will have seven councilmen instead of eight, as now. Four of these councilmen will be elected by districts, or wards, and the other three at large. The terms of all persons now holding municipal offices will expire not later than May 3, 1903, when, it is expected, the new law is to become effective. Massillon's elective offices will be mayor, president of the council, members of the board of public service, auditor, treasurer, solicitor and councilmen, all elected for two years, except the auditor, who shall be elected for three years. Bodies to be appointed are board of public safety, board of health, tax commission and public library board. The mayor is given veto power. Following are the views of some of the present city officers:

Mayor Bell—The code creates a good many new offices. If, however, the city expense is not materially increased thereby, the general effect of the law will not be bad. The code, to my mind, would apply better to cities of 40,000 or more than to corporations of Massillon's size.

City Clerk Seaman—I do not think the system provided for in the code will be a good thing for towns of Massillon's size.

Solicitor Howells—The two redeeming features of the code are the election of some of the councilmen at large, and in making offices elective instead of appointive. Otherwise the system is cumbersome and likely to prove expensive.

J. E. Johns, president of council—While I don't want to be quoted as either in favor or against the new code, I believe there are many good points that will develop later. There are some things that I am opposed to, but I think the change generally will be a good one.

Councilman Smith—I am opposed to the code because it gives one man too much power. The code is simply intended to make it possible for the building up of a strong political machine in the municipalities.

Councilman Miller—The code, to my mind, is generally all right, but there are some provisions to which I object. I do not believe it altogether right that the mayor should have veto power. The tax commission and the other boards take so much work from the council that there will be little left for it to do.

## POLICE COURT NEWS.

### Runaway Boys Sent to Their Homes.

The father of Leon Ketchum, arrived from Chardon Tuesday, and took charge of his runaway son. He also identified Leon's companion as his nephew. The latter was permitted to return with Mr. Ketchum. The boys were glad to go. They said their jail experience had banished all thought of a wild life in the wild west.

G. Deighton and M. Ringley, residing west of the city, were each fined $1 and costs by Mayor Bell, Tuesday evening. They pleaded guilty to having been disorderly at the Armory Saturday night.

## CUBAN CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

### No Action Taken on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The adjournment for two weeks of the Cuban congress without action on the proposed reciprocity treaty is not regarded here as jeopardizing the convention itself. The fact is now known here that President Palma himself is well disposed towards the treaty, but finds such considerable opposition among leading Cubans who feel that the United States government has secured the best of the bargain in reciprocity, that he requires time in which to bring them over to his own views. It is felt here that the two weeks' period of adjournment will be sufficient for this purpose and that the treaty will probably be ratified in Havana before congress meets in Washington.

# MUNICIPAL CODE BILL ADOPTED.

### Ohio Legislature Will Adjourn Today.

### FOUR REPUBLICANS BOLTED.

Later Reconsidered the Matter and Voted With the Majority —Bill Was Passed by a Vote of 21 to 12 in the Senate, and 65 to 35 in the House.

Columbus, Oct. 22.—The legislature, which was convened in extraordinary session on August 25 to enact a code of uniform laws for the government of municipalities, practically completed its work yesterday afternoon by accepting the report of the conference committee, and voted to adjourn sine die at 10 o'clock this morning. The final vote on the code was taken late in the afternoon in both branches, the vote in the Senate being 21 to 12, and in the House 65 to 35.

There was a dramatic scene attending the passage of the code in the Senate. No opposition had been anticipated from the majority side, but when the roll was called four Republicans voted with the Democrats against the acceptance of the report of the conference committee. This made the vote a tie, and the report was rejected. Later the bolting Republicans reconsidered their votes, giving a majority for the code.

The vote in the House was an agreement among the Republicans not to speak on the code, but three Democrats were given time to state their reasons for voting against it. Three Democrats in the House voted for the code and one Republican against it. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill, repealing the Royer law, which limited the jurisdiction of the supreme court.

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## JUDGE HARTER'S DECISION.

### Interurban Lines Can Appropriate Right of Way.

Canton, Oct. 22.—Judge Harter has handed down an important decision, in which he holds that an interurban electric line was a railway and that it was not necessary for such a company to go through the ordinary course pursued by city lines to secure a franchise for a loop over city streets. The court held that such a line could proceed in the same manner as a steam railroad, all that was necessary being to appropriate the right of way and pay the property owners any damages that a jury would allow.

This decision was reached in a case brought to restrain the Stark electric railway from constructing a loop over certain streets in order to reach the public square. The line runs from Alliance and is backed by Cleveland capital. C. R. Morley is president. The opposition to the terminal grant by the Canton city council has been waged by the Canton-Akron line, which controls the city lines and the interurban lines from Canton to Akron and from Canton to Massillon. This company tried to force the new company to run over its interurban terminal loop under a traffic agreement, the terms of which the Stark line claimed were exorbitant.

When council some time ago advertised for bids in the regular way for the proposed terminal of the Stark line, the Canton-Akron Company put in a bid and a Cleveland man, who was not known here, offered to carry passengers over this route for nothing and pay a bonus to the city of $500 for the franchise. Some inkling of this was borne to the Stark people and they put in no bid. Both bids were then thrown out by council. At a later meeting the Stark company served notice on council that it found it necessary to construct a terminal loop from the end of its right of way at North and Orchard streets, down Orchard to Second, to Walnut, to Seventh street, to Market street, to the public square, and down Fifth street to Walnut street, completing the loop. After some opposition this was granted by council, as to a railway company but Jacob Webber, a Seventh street saloonkeeper, filed a petition in court asking for an injunction, claiming that this road could not take advantage of the right granted to railways. It was in this case that the decision was made. Webber's attorneys, who, it is said, are backed by the Canton-Akron company, will take the decision to the higher courts.

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**How About Your Heart**

Feel your pulse a few minutes. Is it regular? Are you short of breath, after slight exertion as going up stairs, sweeping, walking, etc? Do you have pain in left breast, side or between shoulder blades, choking sensations, fainting or smothering spells, inability to lie on left side? If you have any of these symptoms you certainly have a weak heart, and should immediately take

**Dr. Miles' Heart Cure**

Mr. F. H. Oaks of Jamestown, N. Y., who is genial face appears above, says: "I was troubled with tobacco heart, affected my [illegible] had severe pains around the heart, [illegible] left shoulder and side which [illegible] action would awaken me from my sleep. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and soon found a permanent relief."

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| Infants' and Children's Caps selling as high as 65c and 75c, to close at | 19c | Children's 50c Flannelette Gowns, to close at | 27c | Men's Extra Heavy Shirts, only of our regular 39c quality, at | 15c |
| Ladies' $1.00 all wool Union Suits, to be sold at | 39c | $6.50 lined Kersey Coats, at | $4 85 | Children's 25c Ribbed Fleece Lined Vests or Pants, to close at | 16c |
| 15c Black Fleece Lined Hose, at | 11c | Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats, corded and full widths, to close at | 39c | $10 00 Silk Lined ¾ tight-fitting Kersey Jackets in Tans and Blacks at | $6 75 |
| Men's 50c Wool Fleeced Shirts in an extra quality, at | 34c | Ladies' Extra Heavy Double Fleeced 50c Vests, at | 29c | Tan Melton Coats, worth $5.00, at $2 98. See those $2 50 Black Seal Furs at | 98c |

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# GENERAL BOOTH'S VISIT

## Facts About the Salvation Army Founder's Work.

### CONVERSIONS NUMBER THOUSANDS

**During the Past Twenty Years the Venerable Teacher Has Personally Made Five Thousand Converts a Year—Praised by Rulers of Nations and Statesmen—O'Connor's Tribute.**

General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, who recently reached New York from England for a five months' campaign in the United States and Canada, has been making converts during the last twenty years of his life at the rate of 5,000 a year. For the thirty-eight years prior to this period it has been calculated by leading Salvation Army authorities that the general by his personal efforts alone averaged 1,000 converts each year, making a total of 38,000. This added to the converts secured during the last twenty years gives a grand total of 138,000 converts to the general's personal credit.

Of course these figures in no sense cover the number of converts secured to and through the Salvation Army. In the last ten years alone the army has recorded 2,500,000 conversions throughout the world. In a sense it may be said with truth that all these are General Booth's converts, for they have had their religious feelings awakened and moved by the organization he started and has kept in an active state of warfare for nearly twoscore years.

When the general was last in this country—it was in 1898—hundreds of converts were secured by his sermons and addresses, and the Army in America is confident that its general's campaign this year will be attended with similar results. At his farewell meeting in Liverpool General Booth secured 340 converts, and this is taken as a good sign of what he will do in this country.

During his nearly sixty years of labor at the head of the Salvation Army and the Christian Mission, out of which it grew, General Booth has received warm words of commendation from the rulers and the mighty men of the earth. On this point the general says in a recent autobiography:

The Salvation Army has met with great opposition; it has also met with great encouragement. On the occasion of our last American anniversary President McKinley assured me that he fully realized the effective work being done on such a large scale by the Army, and he, therefore, sent us a few words of greeting and good cheer.

And our late beloved queen telegraphed to us a few years ago at our triennial meeting in the Crystal palace: "The queen wishes to express to all members of the Salvation Army now assembled for their triennial congress her heartfelt thanks for their touching message of loyal congratulations and earnest good wishes. Her majesty fully recognizes the great and varied works so courageously undertaken by the Army on behalf of many of their unhappy fellow creatures in different parts of her empire. The queen fervently trusts divine guidance and blessing may accompany all future efforts of the Army."

I must not omit to mention the equally kind encouragement we have received from the king of Sweden, her majesty the queen of Holland, the crown prince of Denmark and a number of prominent colonial officials in all parts of our empire.

Mr. Gladstone, too, was one of our fervent well wishers.

T. P. O'Connor, member of parliament and famous in the world of literature, recently wrote of General Booth:

"It is impossible to see General Booth for a moment and ever forget him, for he has one of the most striking faces I have ever seen. It is, as 'twere, drawn on granite by a pencil of steel. The rigidity, the clearness, the firmness of the lines, make it difficult to believe that it is living flesh and blood and not the hardness, the coldness and impenetrability of stone. The face is thin, long, hatchet shaped, and yet the lines are fine and even noble. The nose—more like the beak of an eagle than the nose of an ordinary man—juts out in a promontory. It is as large and commanding a nose as that of Wellington, but it is finer in cut and shape.

"Then there is the long, slightly shaggy beard, the fine, full head of hair, the high and prominent cheek bones, the mouth finely curved, regular, firm set. All produce the impression of a man with tremendous power of will, of command and of infectious enthusiasm. And the body, long, thin, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, almost gaunt, increases the impression of one of those beings whose energies are exhaustless because the splendid endurance of nature has never been dulled by the self indulgence of the ordinary man.

"The picture I have attempted to give suggests a greater severity of expression than would be accurate. That was not the impression made upon me But, if I misjudge him not, there is much softness in this man's heart and temperament. Indeed if there had not been how could he have taken up that work which so many of the churches had neglected, the work of saving not the fashionable lady nor the paunchy shopkeeper nor even the workingman in Sunday broadcloth, but the ragged, the hungry, the outcast, the convict, the Magdalen?

"With the spiritual gospel which General Booth preaches I have naught here to do, but as a living embodiment of the gospel of simplicity, purity, sanity, so'riety, I regard him as one of the most inspiring teachers of our time."

**Popularity of Automobiles.**

Five hundred automobile carriages are now running in the city of Beirut. Hundreds more are in use in the Lebanon district and in Palestine. Two seated automobiles are run to accommodate tourists between Haifa and Jerusalem.

## FUN FOR THE VETERANS.

**Incidents of the Grand Army Encampment at Washington.**

One incident of the naval parade, which was one of the features of the second day's encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, was the breaking away of an entire company of naval veterans during the march along Pennsylvania avenue, says the New York Herald. Arriving at Jackson place, some one said to the leader:

"There's the new White House."

"President there?" he quickly asked.

"You bet," was the reply. The company was led double quick time up past 22 Jackson place, where vigorous cheers were given.

The president, however, was lying on his couch at the time and was not permitted to go to the window, much to the disappointment of the veterans.

Another break away from the line, both humorous and significant, occurred when a Pennsylvania band spied a small pile of anthracite coal by the side of the street. The whole band immediately surrounded the coal and played the most dismal dirge. Then, forming in line, they marched away again, playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

A picturesque incident occurred during the march of Fairbanks post of Detroit to its headquarters. The only music by which the veterans kept step up the avenue was a bass drum and snare drum. Quickly appreciating the situation, three little negro boys jumped in at the head of the procession, whistling "Marching Through Georgia" as the drums kept time. Other colored boys quickly fell in, and before the post reached the hotel more than 100 pickaninnies had joined the vanguard, all whistling the stirring war song. The scene was cheered all along the line.

## BLACK SCALE'S NEW CURE.

**California Fruit Men Experimenting With a Destructive Bug.**

The day of doom of the pest that has for years ravaged the orange and lemon groves and olive orchards of California under the ominous title of the black scale is seemingly very near. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been annually expended in California in spraying the trees to get rid of the pest, says the San Francisco Call. Orchardists have lost their tempers and been at large financial loss and great inconvenience. The fact has recently been made manifest that tiny flies which are able to and delight in vanquishing the black scale will thrive and propagate in the open air in California. This means that the black scale must speedily go.

Orchardists and owners of fruit lands all over the state had been waiting to hear concerning the result of the investigation which Alexander Craw of the quarantine division of the state board of horticulture had been making in Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Barbara counties. Mr. Craw returned to San Francisco, and the substance of what he has learned is given in the foregoing.

The flies that were sent out are thriving. In forty-seven days they passed through three stages of existence. They are now inhabitants of California and will instinctively hunt the black scale wherever it may be found.

Various forms of scales have been killed off by preceding parasites, but not one of these tiny destroyers had the name that helps to make the menace of the black scale formidable. Its title is the Scutellista cyanea. It is a native of South Africa, where it has demonstrated its ability as a sure destroyer of black scale.

## DISGUISE FOR ARTILLERY.

**Successful Color Experiment Conducted at Aldershot, England.**

A novel artillery experiment has just taken place at Aldershot, says a London cable despatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. By an ingenious method of painting the guns and limbers three primary colors—red, blue and yellow—they have been found to harmonize with any sort of ground or background so admirably that at a short distance they are difficult to locate.

Six guns so painted were placed on Fox hills, and the artillery officers at Aldershot were invited to try and locate them with fieldglasses at a distance of about 3,000 yards. Although all the officers knew the direction in which the guns lay, not one was able to point all of them out. Some horse artillery that was sent forward to engage the guns advanced within 1,000 yards before they located them. At close quarters the guns appear to be all daubs and streaks.

**Bowling to Boom.**

Bowling is to boom this winter in New York, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. Experts say that alley accommodations are better than ever and that a number of new clubs, making a total of about 200, will be in the game. The game is finding much favor with women this year. Their invasion of the alleys was not regarded with much favor at the outset, and it was not thought their enthusiasm would be lasting, but the reverse has obtained.

**America's Buddhist Center.**

It is stated that San Diego, in southern California, is fast becoming the Buddhistic center of America. In one house there has been erected a shrine to Buddha, and the owner, a woman of means, has brought a Buddhist priest from India, who gathers a large congregation together every week.

The Spanish authorities recently discovered near the Portuguese boundary a large factory which manufactured flour, chiefly out of chalk and sawdust, and sold enormous quantities of it to the bakers in Madrid.

# NOVEL BRIDGE LIGHTS

## Plan to Illuminate New York's New Structures.

### BRILLIANT SPECTACLE PROPOSED

**Thousands of Electric Lamps to Span the East River Bridge Like Necklaces of Pearls—Lights From Towers to Be Used on the Blackwell's Island Bridge.**

How to illuminate tastefully, brilliantly and effectively the three new bridges that are to span the East river in a few years from now is New York's latest problem—the most difficult sort of a nut to crack—for such bridge illumination as this will be is altogether a new idea and quite without precedent, says the New York Times.

The problem is being worked out high up in a building in the financial district, the quaint architect's rookery where Henry Y. Hornbostel, consulting architect of the bridge department, has his quarters. By the middle of December Mr. Hornbostel will have his plans in shape for submission to the municipal art commission in a series of pictures that in colors will show how each bridge will look framed in by a city's and a river's night lighted as no bridge ever has been.

All this is most interesting, for as it stands today and has stood for years the old Brooklyn bridge, as soon as darkness settles down, is one of the most often quoted and impressive sights of the United States, the great structure over the river, almost fairy-like with its lights, being the finest spectacle of the water front.

The World's fair at Chicago gave Mr. Hornbostel his idea of lighting the three bridges. The buildings were lit by myriads of electric bulbs. Something not far from this plan is being worked out for the Williamsburg bridge, which now is far advanced in construction.

"I said in print some time ago," said Mr. Hornbostel, "something like this, and it is the basis of my idea for this bridge, which is first to be lighted, 'The Brooklyn bridge lights at night have often been compared to a necklace of diamonds; I will make the new East river bridge a necklace of pearls.'"

The "pearls" will be made very simply and the phrase is quite accurate. The new East river bridge will have ropes of incandescent lamps that will outline the floor of the bridge, a splendid line. But more than this bare outline seems to imply will be done. The ropes of "pearls" crossing the river, extending to the approaches on either side, will also be carried up the high towers, outlining them and throwing all the essential parts of spans, abutments, massive cables, beams and trusses into view, making up a night picture that New Yorkers will wonder at once it is completed.

This basic idea Mr. Hornbostel has well in hand and all that remains now is to work out his sketch in colors for the municipal art commission and to plan just how the lights shall be arranged.

The general plan is simple. These incandescent lights will be set about a foot apart and will be easy to renew when a lamp burns out.

The plan given above is for the East river bridge alone. For the Manhattan bridge, that for which the caissons are now being sunk, unnoticed by the public, to span the river from the Bowery at Canal street to Fulton and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, "Bridge No. 3" officially, and for the Blackwell's island bridge, the piers of which are now rising, he is working on yet more complete and modern systems of lighting.

For the latter Mr. Hornbostel proposes to have no string of lights, no single lamps, no electroliers or candelabra—nothing hitherto associated with the science of lighting bridges. Instead of these he will light the entire structure from one end to the other by lights from his towers alone.

Each tower will have at its top eight lights, each pair illuminating the roadway just below it on either side. A roadway of light will thus correspond with the roadway actual and, arranged with precision, will become a part of it. The concentration of such broad beams of illumination will be no more unpleasant, Mr. Hornbostel says, than if the sun at midday is looked straight at and will not be open even to that objection unless the lights are stared directly at by design.

There will not be a shadow on this bridge lighted solely from the towers. Of this Mr. Hornbostel is assured. The scientific value of this new plan is apparent. It will throw the lights just where they are wanted. A man on each tower can always keep them in perfect order. And from the river and from all the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn the bridge that is lighted in this way will stand out grandly against a night sky.

**Fast Trains From Europe to China.**

The Eastern Chinese railway will soon issue a detailed time table for a regular through service to China which will save from ten to thirteen days from London or Hamburg to China as compared with the ocean route, says the New York Tribune. A conference of delegates of the Russian government and the International Sleeping Car company and of the managers of European railways affected is to be held in Paris in a few days under the auspices of the Russian ministry of railways. The new line is an extension of the Transsiberian railway and when completed should give a service from the principal European cities to Port Arthur in sixteen or seventeen days.

## MILITARY EUCHRE

**A Game of Attack and Defense For Winter Amusement.**

A card game which promises to be in great vogue during the coming winter is "military euchre," says the New York Commercial Advertiser. It has some of the features of progressive euchre, but brings about an even more jolly combination of players than that popular amusement. There may be any number of tables. Each must have a chosen color, and each is distinguished by its color. Attached to the back of one of the chairs at each table is a sheaf of flags of the chosen color. Instead of plain colors, however, flags of all nations may be chosen, which will add a good deal to the vivacity of the game. The players have Nos. 1 and 2 for the women and 3 and 4 for the men. When the first game is called, two of the players from "table red," say Nos. 1 and 3, leave their table to go to capture a flag from "table blue." Nos. 2 and 4 will remain at "table red" to defend their own flags from the two players who have come from "table green" to capture them. Meanwhile two players from "table blue" have gone to "table green" as an attacking party. If 1 and 3 win the game at "table blue," they carry a blue flag to "table red." So it will go on through the evening.

At each table there will always be a couple who will be on the defensive, seeking to keep the home flags, while two others of the table are away on an attacking party, bent on capturing the flags of other colors. In the end the table having the most flags—won from other tables or retained on its own sheaf—will be the winner of the four prizes which are of equal value. The interest in the game attaches to the fact that the four players who start out to play together remain allies throughout the evening, though varieties in the couples are introduced as the game progresses. Sometimes the two men will go away on an attacking party, and sometimes the two women, in which case their opponents are of the opposite sex. But the end is always the same—to gain new flags and to keep the home flags in their place.

The entire game is systematically worked out. Cards are provided marked with the number of games to be played during the evening, one for each table. On it plain directions for the scouting parties are given. Opposite game No. 1 it will say, "Couple 1 and 3 go to blue;" opposite game No. 2, "2 and 4 go to green," and so on, so that there will be no confusion, but a symmetrical moving of players from table to table. The bell will pass from table to table, as the game progresses. The cards, when once made out, will serve for the entire season by using the same colors and the same number of tables at succeeding games.

## NEW ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY.

**Work Done by the French In Menelek's Kingdom.**

Mr. William Whitehouse, the American traveler, who recently returned to Europe after a sojourn of many months in Abyssinia, was much impressed apparently by the energy with which the French are pushing their railroad from Jibuti to Harrar, says the New York Evening Post. From Jibuti his party proceeded to rail head, then at Adagalla, about 150 miles in the interior. When the expedition some five months later again struck the railway on the return journey rail head was at Harrawa, about sixty miles farther in the interior. The greatest activity was displayed, and shipleads of rails, cars, etc., were constantly arriving at Jibuti. The rails were taken up in sections, completely riveted to the sleepers. The line, which is eventually to go to the Abyssinian capital, has been surveyed for the whole distance and will reach a point north of Harrar about Christmas. It is not intended to connect with Harrar itself, but a transport road between that town and the railway will be constructed.

Immense gangs of laborers are working all day along the line, and there are at least three times as many white officials as there are on the Uganda railway. Every other day a fast train runs between Jibuti and Adagalla. It is said that Menelek is becoming somewhat anxious about the line in view of the assistance it is getting from the French government. When he gave the concession, he thought he was dealing with an entirely private enterprise. Now he is beginning to suspect political designs.

**International Cattle Roping Contest.**

Miss Mulhall, daughter of the general live stock agent of the Frisco, Zack Mulhall, has entered for the prize in the cattle roping contest at the San Antonio international fair, which opens in a few days, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Miss Mulhall is said to be one of the most expert cattle ropers in the country, her record being better than many recognized crack ropers among the opposite sex. Besides Miss Mulhall three other young ladies from western Texas have made applications to be permitted to enter the contests.

**Joy In Billeville.**

Here is a defiant halleluia hymn from the contented Billeville section:

Don't keer what's the price of coal;
We burn wood in Billeville!
Never freeze us to the soul;
We burn wood in Billeville!
Wood jest blockin' all the ways;
All the blacklogs in a blaze;
Now you hallelula raise:
We burn wood in Billeville!

'Taters in the ashes white,
We burn wood in Billeville!
Red sparks twinklin' through the night;
We burn wood in Billeville!
Take your place, Miss Nancy Lou;
There's the fiddler warmin', too;
Lemme have this dance with you;
We burn wood in Billeville!

—Atlanta Constitution.


$33.00 TO THE Pacific Coast

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

*From Chicago via the Chicago & North-Western Railway every day during September and October. Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland daily; double berth rate from Chicago only $6.00. Personally Conducted Excursions to the Coast twice per week.*

Round-trip tickets are also on sale daily at reduced rates Chicago to the Coast, with special low rates on certain specified dates. Three trains a day to San Francisco and two per day to Portland. The only double track road to the Missouri River.

ALL TICKET AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA THE

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W. B. KNISKERN, PASS'R TRAFFIC MANAGER, CHICAGO, ILL.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.


## TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

### Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

| Westward. | 31 | 9 | 31 | 15 | 41 | 43 | 211 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AM | AM | PM | PM | AM | AM | PM |
| Pittsb'gh lv | *1 15 | *7 00 | 1*35 | *6 30 | 15 40 | | |
| Beaver Falls.. " | ..... | 8 02 | 3 36 | 7 26 | 6 54 | | |
| Columbiana.. " | ..... | ..... | 3 38 | ..... | 8 01 | | |
| Salem..... " | ..... | 8 58 | 3 44 | ..... | 8 06 | | |
| Alliance {ar | 3 40 | 9 10 | 3 58 | 8 35 | 8 21 | | |
| Alliance {lv | 3 40 | 9 30 | 4 05 | 9 00 | 9 15 | *7 30 | *8 15 |
| Paxtmo..... " | ..... | ..... | 4 55 | ..... | 9 2 | 7 40 | 8 .... |
| Louisville.. " | ..... | ..... | 5 05 | ..... | 9 3 | 7 50 | 8 34 |
| Canton..... " | 4 12 | 9 58 | 5 24 | 9 33 | 9 4 | 8 05 | 8 46 |
| Massillon.. " | | 10 10 | 5 42 | 9 47 | 10 0 | 8 25 | 8 59 |
| Lawrence.. " | ..... | ..... | 5 57 | ..... | 10 16 | 8 37 | 9 08 |
| Barlonelity " | ..... | ..... | 6 07 | ..... | ..... | 8 45 | ..... |
| Orrville..... " | ..... | 10 36 | 6 21 | 10 08 | 10 25 | 8 57 | 9 21 |
| Smithville.. " | ..... | ..... | 6 28 | ..... | 10 35 | 9 07 | 9 43 |
| Wooster.... " | ..... | 10 55 | 6 39 | 10 26 | 10 45 | 9 17 | 9 59 |
| Shreve..... " | ..... | ..... | 6 52 | ..... | AM | 9 30 | PM |
| Big Prairie.. " | ..... | ..... | 7 02 | ..... | ..... | 9 38 | ..... |
| Lexeville.... " | ..... | ..... | 7 07 | ..... | ..... | 9 45 | ..... |
| Loudonville.. " | ..... | ..... | 7 21 | ..... | ..... | 9 58 | ..... |
| Perrysville.. " | ..... | ..... | 7 31 | ..... | 35 | 10 08 | 39 |
| Lucas..... " | ..... | ..... | 7 46 | ..... | ..... | 10 23 | AM |
| Mansfield.. " | 6 10 | 12 05 | 8 05 | 11 25 | PM | 10 33 | 7 15 |
| Crestline..ar. | 6 37 | 12 35 | 8 35 | 11 50 | 13 00 | 11 00 | 7 45 |
| Crestline..lv. | ..... | 1 00 | PM | 12 16 | 3 25 | AM | 9 50 |
| Bucyrus.....lv. | 8 45 | 2 37 | | 1 53 | 5 20 | | 10 46 |
| Lima..... " | 9 32 | 3 22 | | 2 33 | 6 12 | | 11 55 |
| Van Wert.. " | 10 25 | 4 10 | | 3 20 | 7 15 | | PM |
| Ft. Wayne ar. | 11 41 | 5 25 | | 4 30 | PM | | 1 25 |
| Warsaw .....lv. | 12 18 | 6 08 | | 5 10 | | | 2 25 |
| Plymouth.. " | 1 18 | 7 14 | | 6 08 | | | 3 37 |
| Valparaiso " | 2 50 | 8 45 | | 7 35 | | | 5 15 |
| Chicago....ar. | PM | PM | | AM | | | PM |

| EASTWARD. LEAVE | 20 | 8 | 24 | 6 | 22 | | | | 3 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N Y | PM | PM | PM | AM | | | | p m. Sunday train No. 44 leaves Wooster |
| Chicago.... | 12*05 | *3 00 | *7 30 | *11 45 | 17 30 | | | | 5.20 p. m. arrives Alliance |
| Valp'raiso | 1 32 | 4 35 | ..... | 1 38 | 9 09 | | | | |
| Plymouth | 2 35 | 5 40 | 9 47 | 2 53 | 10 18 | | | | |
| Warsaw .... | 3 13 | 6 26 | ..... | 3 55 | 11 12 | | | | |
| ar. Ft. WAYNE | 4 15 | 7 35 | 11 26 | 5 20 | 12 30 | | | | |
| v. Van Wert. | 5 11 | 8 39 | ..... | 6 39 | 1 55 | | 32 | | |
| Lima..... | 5 57 | 9 30 | 12 46 | 7 34 | 2 50 | | AM | | |
| Bucyrus.... | 7 34 | 11 19 | ..... | 9 37 | 5 10 | | 6 15 | | |
| Crestline. | 8 07 | 11 50 | 2 42 | 10 15 | 6 20 | | †6 15 | | |
| Mansfield.. | 8 31 | 12 15 | ..... | 10 38 | 6 45 | | 6 40 | | |
| Lucas..... | | | | 10 48 | 6 56 | | 6 53 | | |
| Perry'ville | | | | 10 58 | 7 07 | | 7 03 | | |
| Londonv'le | | | | 11 05 | 7 15 | | 7 13 | | |
| Lakeville.. | | | | 11 18 | 7 27 | | 7 25 | | |
| Big Prairie | | | | 11 21 | 7 30 | | 7 28 | 232 | 42 |
| Shreve..... | | | | 11 30 | 7 40 | | 7 35 | AM | PM |
| Wooster ... | 9 35 | 1 25 | | 12 08 | 7 55 | | 7 53 | 17 10 | 13 10 |
| Smithville | | | | 12 18 | 8 08 | | 8 05 | 7 20 | s..... |
| Orrville.... | 10 00 | 1 50 | 4 17 | 12 32 | 8 23 | | 8 20 | 7 35 | 3 58 |
| Brton City | | | | 12 37 | 8 30 | | ..... | 7 41 | 4 04 |
| Lawrence.. | | | | 12 43 | 8 37 | | 8 33 | †7 50 | 4 09 |
| Massillon.. | 10 23 | 2 12 | ..... | 12 56 | 8 50 | | 8 46 | 8 05 | 4 19 |
| Canton.... | 10 39 | 2 35 | 4 53 | 1 17 | 9 14 | | 9 06 | 8 24 | 4 35 |
| Louisville. | | | | 1 32 | 9 30 | | 9 20 | 8 42 | 4 50 |
| Maxi mo .... | | | | 1 45 | 9 46 | | | 8 54 | 5 05 |
| ar. ALLIANCE | 11 10 | 3 10 | 5 25 | 2 03 | 9 55 | | 9 45 | 9 05 | 5 15 |
| v. ALLIANCE | 11 10 | 3 10 | 5 25 | 2 20 | PM | | 9 45 | AM | 5 00 |
| Salem..... | 11 29 | 3 32 | ..... | 2 48 | | | 10 15 | | 7 35 |
| Leetonia... | 11 39 | ..... | ..... | 2 58 | | | 10 25 | | 7 50 |
| Col'mb'na | | | ..... | 3 06 | | | 10 32 | | 7 56 |
| Beaver F'ls | 12 42 | 4 40 | ..... | 4 12 | Sleeping and Dining Cars. | | 11 35 | | 9 35 |
| ar. PITTSBURGH | 1 40 | 5 50 | 7 45 | 5 30 | | | 1 00 | | 11 30 |
| | AM | A M | AM | PM | | | PM | | PM |

†Except Sunday. *Daily. Train No. 34 leaves Crestline Sundays only 6 00 a. m.; arrives Pittsburgh 12 50 p. m. sStops on Sunday.

Dark Face Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; light face, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville, connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 24, 9, 32** and **42** and for Columbus by **Nos. 15, 31, 32, 41** and **43. Nos. 9, 15** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6, 24** and **232** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

G. L. PECK, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

7-31-02-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

### CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

| Southbound. | 502 | 588 | 528 | 504 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a m | p m | p m | a m |
| CLEVELAND.....lv | *8 10 | *1 20 | *7 00 | .... |
| Hudson..... ..... | 9 08 | 2 28 | 8 00 | *10 45 |
| AKRON ..... {ar | 9 35 | 2 58 | 8 30 | 11 10 |
| AKRON ..... {lv | 9 35 | 2 58 | 8 30 | 11 10 |
| Barberton..... | 9 49 | 3 10 | 8 45 | *11 30 |
| ORRVILLE..... {ar | 10 25 | 3 55 | 9 25 | 508 |
| ORRVILLE..... {lv | 10 30 | 3 55 | 9 35 | a m |
| Millersburg..... | 11 12 | 4 40 | 10 20 | †6 45 |
| Mt. Vernon..... | 12 32 | 6 05 | 11 50 | 7 10 |
| COLUMBUS.....ar | *1 50 | † 30 | 1 20 | *8 45 |
| | p m | p m | a m | a m |

| Northbound. | 527 | 585 | 503 | 507 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a m | a m | p m | p m |
| COLUMBUS.....lv | *12 40 | *6 55 | *12 05 | *6 25 |
| Mt. Vernon..... | 2 25 | 8 28 | 1 30 | 7 10 |
| Millersburg..... | 3 55 | 9 45 | 2 44 | *8 37 |
| ORRVILLE ..... {ar | 4 45 | 10 30 | 3 35 | 506 |
| ORRVILLE ..... {lv | 4 55 | 10 40 | 3 38 | p m |
| Barberton..... | 5 36 | 11 18 | 4 07 | *4 00 |
| AKRON .... .. {ar | 5 55 | 11 38 | 4 25 | 4 17 |
| AKRON .... .. {lv | 6 05 | 11 38 | 4 25 | 4 17 |
| Hudson ..... | 6 35 | 12 05 | 4 55 | *4 45 |
| CLEVELAND.....ar | *7 30 | 1 05 | *5 50 | . |
| | a m | p m | p m | p m |

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days

*Every day †Week days only

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg Pa.

### WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

EAST MAIN LINE WEST.

May 11, 1902

| †2 | *4 | *6 | | *1 | †3 | *5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. | P.M. | | | P.M. | P.M. | |
| 9 30 | 1 45 | | Toledo..... | 2 30 | 9 20 | |
| 10 49 | 2 54 | | Fremont..... | 1 23 | 8 13 | |
| 11 07 | 3 22 | | Bellevue..... | 12 56 | 7 46 | |
| 11 30 | 3 45 | | Norwalk..... | 12 30 | 7 20 | |
| 12 12 | 4 28 | | Wellington..... | 11 55 | 6 38 | |
| 12 40 | 4 51 | | Lodi..... | 11 3 | 6 11 | |
| 12 55 | 5 04 | | Creston..... | 11 17 | 5 57 | |
| 1 22 | 5 30 | A.M. | Orrville..... | 10 52 | 5 30 | p.m. |
| 1 52 | 6 00 | 9 15 | Massillon..... | 10 25 | 4 50 | 7 15 |
| 2 05 | 6 1. | 9 30 | Navarre..... | 10 10 | 4 35 | 7 00 |
| 2 33 | 6 58 | 10 07 | Valley Jct..... | 9 40 | 4 08 | 6 35 |
| 3 10 | 7 24 | 10 43 | Bowerston..... | 9 06 | 3 37 | 6 01 |
| 3 22 | 7 35 | 10 55 | Jeio..... | 8 51 | 3 25 | 5 48 |
| 3 38 | 7 46 | 11 04 | Jewett..... | 8 43 | 3 12 | 5 28 |
| 4 35 | 9 20 | 12 30 | Wheeling ..... | 7 10 | 1 30 | 4 10 |
| 5 45 | 9 35 | 2 45 | Steubenville.... | 6 55 | 11 15 | 3 45 |
| P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | | a.m. | p.m | p.m |

| South | | | Cleveland Division | North | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. | p.m. | a.m. | | p.m. | p.m | p.m. |
| 11 25 | 4 00 | 7 00 | Cleveland..... | 12 30 | 7 15 | 9 10 |
| 12 3 | 00 | 8 08 | Kent..... | 11 10 | 6 05 | 8 15 |
| 1 35 | 5 48 | 9 5 | Canton..... | 10 40 | 5 10 | 7 27 |
| 2 05 | 6 20 | 9 3. | Navarre..... | 10 10 | 4 35 | 7 00 |
| | 6 58 | 11 11 | Coshocton..... | 8 27 | 3 02 | |
| | 8 5 | 12 10 | Zanesville..... | 7 25 | 2 00 | |
| | p.m. | p.m | | a.m | p.m | p.m |

*Daily, †Daily except Sunday.

H. J. Booth, G T, M. E. B. Coolidge, G.P.A. W. R. Hansen, Ticket Agent.

### Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

NORTH.

No. 2—5 05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 4—8 52 a. m. " " "
No. 6—3 30 p. m. " " "
No 8—7 20 p. m. " " "
No. 40—8 10 a. m. Sunday only.
No. 44—5 40 p. m. " "

SOUTH.

No. 7—6 52 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—9 53 a. m. " " "
No. 3—4 05 p. m. " " "
No. 5—8 15 p. m. " " "
No. 41—10 36 a. m. Sunday only.
No. 45—8 45 p. m. " "
Train No. 5 stops here.

**Reduced Rates to the West.**

Commencing September 1st, and daily thereafter, until October 31st, 1902, the Wisconsin Central Ry. will sell Settlers' tickets from Chicago to points in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, at greatly reduced rates. For detailed information inquire of nearest Ticket Agent, or address T. D. Campbell, D. P. A., 218 Pike Building, Cincinnati, O., or Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

**THE CANTON-AKRON RAILWAY CO. Canton-Massillon Division.**

Commencing Monday, Oct. 6th, until further notice, cars will leave Public Square, Canton, at 6:00, 6:30 and 7:00 a. m., then every hour until 5:00 p. m., 5:30, 6:00, 6:30 and 7:00, and every hour until 11 p. m.

Cars leave Public Square, Massillon, at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30 and every hour until 4:30 p. m., then 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 and 6:30, then every hour until 10:30 p. m.

Sunday, first car leaves Massillon at 5:30 a. m., then every hour until 10:30 p. m. First car leaves Canton at 6:00 a. m., then every hour until 11 p. m.

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS SERVICE

Leave Canton; 6:45 a. m.; 10:25 a. m. (for Navarre); 3:25 p. m. Sundays, 8.05 a. m.

Leave Massillon; 8:25 a. m.; 11:30 a.m. (for Navarre); 1:25 p. m.; 4:45 p. m.; Sundays, 10:05 a. m.

G. W. ROUNDS, Gen. Mgr.

Cleveland, O., July 15, 1902.

To connections and all interested: The special daylight trips advertised to leave Cleveland 8:00 a. m. and Buffalo 9:00 a. m. Saturdays during July and August are hereby cancelled. Until December 1st, steamers will leave Cleveland daily, 8:00 p. m., Central standard time. Buffalo daily, 9:00 p. m., Eastern standard time.

Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company.

**Massillon 10:10 a m. Today, Mackinac 8:15 a. m., Tomorrow.**

No change of cars by leaving Massillon at that hour, central time, over Pennsylvania G. R. & I. route, through Fort Wayne and Grand Rapids. For special rate tickets and sleeping car reservations see J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent.

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# HOSPITAL NOTES.

## Rapid Work on the New Cottages.

## ALL SPACE IS NOW UTILIZED.

### The Present Crowded Conditions Cannot be Relieved Until the New Buildings are Finished—New Road Being Cut to the Superintendent's Residence.

Only the early completion of the new buildings at the Massillon state hospital will relieve the congested condition of the existing buildings. During the past three weeks patients have been coming in at such a rate that all kinds of space is being utilized for sleeping accommodations. The new infirmary building which will be known as Nash cottage is going up rapidly. The foundations have been laid and the brickwork is already giving the building shape. Just below the Nash cottage, cottage F is being built. This cottage will probably be finished before the foundations for cottages Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 are started. These cottages are to be exact duplicates of cottages A, B, C and F, and the contractors are waiting to begin on the brick work. The patients from the hospital do the excavating, while Evans, the Columbus contractor, looks after the erection of the buildings.

The regular weekly dance was held in McKinley hall Friday night, but owing to the other attractions in the city, not many of the usual Massillon visitors were present.

A new roadway is being cut through to the superintendent's residence. It branches off from the old road two hundred yards from the administration building and makes a more direct route to the residence. The new road will be graveled.

The base ball grounds have been rolled and put in condition for the winter.

A new sewer is being laid at the side of cottage C, and at a depth of fifteen feet.

## COUNTY AUDITOR OBERLIN.

### Assumes Duties of His Office Monday Morning.

Canton, Oct. 20.—Michael W. Oberlin, of Massillon, assumed the duties of county auditor Monday morning for the term of three years, for which he was elected last November. He succeeds Wm. M. Reed, of Massillon, who has served in the capacity for the past six years. Auditor Oberlin filed his bond for $5,000 in the Bankers' Surety Company, approved by Prosecutor Robert H. Day, with the county commissioners. The bond was accepted and he was installed. Wilbur O. Reed will be retained as deputy auditor and Miss Nettie Piero and Miss Christie Jones as clerks. Mr. Reed has not yet determined as to the business in which he will embark in the future.

## IN PROBATE COURT.

### Judge Declines to Appoint Guardian for Jonathan Holben.

Canton, Oct. 20.—The hearing on the application to appoint a guardian for Jonathan Holben, an aged citizen residing near Massillon, took place before Probate Judge Aungst Monday morning. At the conclusion of the testmony Judge Aungst refused the application and declined to order the appointment of a guardian. Holben is said to be well to do and to own a farm near Massillon, and also an interest in the Burgener block in Canton. Attorney R. A. Pinn represented the parties asking for a guardian and Attorney W. H. Smith represented Holben.

## CHARGE IS BURGLARY.

### Alonzo Steiner Arrested at Navarre.

Navarre, Oct. 20.—At the instance of the New Philadelphia authorities, Alonzo Steiner was yesterday arrested by Marshal Keplinger, of this place. The charge is burglary. Steiner is about 23 years old, and has lived here for years. He has lately worked in other towns, however.

## OBITUARY.

### MRS. ELIZABETH HEAD.

Canal Fulton, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Head, aged 94 years, died here Monday morning at 3 o'clock of the infirmities of age. The deceased had been a resident of Stark county for fifty years and was well known throughout the county. She is survived by twelve children. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

**For Over Sixty Years**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIAN

### Record of Dr. Lung, Known as the "Fighting Surgeon."

President Roosevelt is very fond of his physician, George A. Lung of the navy. Dr. Lung is known throughout the service as the "fighting surgeon." He is six feet tall, broad shouldered, smiling faced and as gentle as a woman both in speech and action.

In the ambuscade of British and American sailors near Apia, Samoa, on April 1, 1899, Dr. Lung gave an exhibition of coolness and daring. He accompanied the sixty odd American officers and men who left Apia with a detachment of British marines for the purpose of breaking up a camp of rebellious natives in the vicinity of Vailele, says the New York World.

This force was commanded by Lieutenant F. V. Landsdale and Ensign Monaghan. When the combined force was ambushed, Landsdale and Monaghan were killed, and no officer was left to command the American forces. So soon as he had completed the work he had in hand attending to the wounded Dr. Lung assumed command of the bluejackets and rallied the company. He conducted the force, fighting at every step, to the American con-

DR. GEORGE A. LUNG.

sulate and then to the harbor, where the Philadelphia was boarded. Captain Edwin White in reporting upon the case commended in the strongest terms the work of Dr. Lung. Captain White said:

"At times when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest and at all times by his example he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty."

Dr. Lung was under fire throughout the several hours in which the natives were trying to pot the British and American forces. After bringing off the American forces he again engaged in attending to the wounded.

In May, 1900, Dr. Lung was detailed to the Asiatic squadron, and when the American forces started for China at the outbreak of hostilities in that country, Dr. Lung was made brigade surgeon of the marine contingent. He proved himself not only an able and skilled surgeon, but also a cool and brave man under all circumstances.

After returning to Manila from China, Dr. Lung was associated with the insular board of health at Manila during the plague outbreak and was placed in medical charge of the province of Cavite. Under his direction houses and towns and streets were cleaned as they had never been cleaned before, and an isolation hospital was established for the treatment of plague cases. Dr. Lung was greatly interested in the handling of the plague cases and did nothing to protect himself from danger beyond the usual medical precautions. His handling of the work in Cavite secured for him the unstinted praise of his superiors.

## AN ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

### A Physicist Tells How He Found That Lightning Shuns Water.

"Lightning does not strike the water," says Professor John Trowbridge of Harvard university. The discovery was made by the renowned physicist in his experiments with the highest electromotive force ever used, says a special dispatch from Boston to the New York Times. By means of his battery of 20,000 cells he obtained a voltage of 6,000,000, which force, he says, is at least comparable to lightning and enabled him to deduce his conclusion. He said:

"With my large battery I was able to obtain an electric spark about seven feet long and found that instead of striking the water a spark of six or seven feet in length invariably jumped to some adjacent object in preference to striking the liquid surface. A spark of only a few inches in length, however, will strike the water, but such a spark is not comparable to lightning.

"Beyond a million volts the initial resistance of atmosphere air to electrical discharges becomes less and less, and the discharge therefore is shunted through the air instead of upon the water and strikes some object adjacent to the water."

**A Rare Operation.**

A most unusual surgical operation was performed in Bowling Green, O., near Toledo, the other day, when Burtsell Roe, eight years old, was provided with a pair of ears, says the New York Herald. The lad was born without ears, but could hear all right, as the interior organ was not affected. There was nothing outside of the skull to indicate that he would ever have ears. His parents are well to do. They took the child to many hospitals, and at all the physicians refused to undertake the operation. Finally local physicians, after obtaining the parents' consent, performed what is known as the "plastic operation," and in two hours the lad was the possesser of ears.

## MASCAGNI'S RECREATION.

### Italian Composer's Wife Says He Finds It In the Nursery.

Since Signor Mascagni's advent in New York he has led a strenuous life, more American than Italian. His home flock of musicians was by no means letter perfect in the scores, and he has put in the greater part of every day rigorously rehearsing them, says the New York Times. He rises about 10, has the simple "first breakfast" of the Italian in his room—coffee, rolls, fruit, perhaps an egg—then a smoke, the papers and down to the Metropolitan Opera House, where he works over his players and singers until 6. Then back to the Hotel Savoy, dinner, into his evening clothes and back to the Metropolitan.

After the evening's work he goes to his dressing room, gets from his evening clothes into a sack coat and colored shirt, drinks apollinaris and, taking Mme. Mascagni, who has been awaiting him, whisks her off to a cheerful little supper; then to bed, like a tired boy.

It is not very romantic, but it is vigorous, virile and edifying. Mascagni is not eccentric. Some of the stories written about him have moved his wife to tears. Mme. Mascagni is an alert, active and dignified woman, with a fine figure, clear complexion, soft, light brown hair and black eyes. When asked how her husband passed his time at Pesaro, where they live, what were his habits, recreations, tastes and the like, she replied:

"He works at his music, and finds all his pleasure at home. His greatest recreation is playing with the children. He is one himself when so engaged. He loves to buy some new toy for them and explain how it works. He has no diversions except the company of friends at our home and a game of scopone (very like your casino) or playing billiards. We often have ten or fifteen friends in of an evening. After they have gone, at 11 or 12, Signor Mascagni works at his musical composition. He never does anything at this during the day, but prefers these hours when he is secure from interruption. Every day he goes to the conservatory of Pesaro, of which he is director, and remains two or three hours."

Mascagni is a great smoker, getting away with fourteen or fifteen Tuscans a day. A Tuscan is a villainously strong cigar, not of the thin, rattail kind with a straw in the end which many Italians smoke. He thoughtfully brought 1,000 of these with him to America, which should last him two or three months.

## FUN ON HALLOWEEN.

### Novel Feature For a Witch Night Party.

Halloween is the time for jokes and nonsense, and a hoax loving girl suggests the following feature for a Halloween party, says the New York Commercial Advertiser: Send out invitations for Halloween and write on the lower left hand corner, "To pull candy." When the guests arrive, bring out a pile of large checked aprons and have them donned and cuffs rolled back. Then lead the way to the dining room table, which should be covered with white oilcloth. Have a bowl of flour passed, and each guest flour his hands.

When all are in readiness to pull the candy, have the kitchen door opened and a tray brought in with boxes. Give each guest a box, and in it he will find the candy already pulled and ready to eat. Let the regulation Halloween charms follow this hoax, which is a fine one if well carried out.

## X RAY DOUBLED.

### California Doctor's Method of Adding to Its Intensity.

Dr. O. S. Barnum of Los Angeles, Cal., announces that he has made a discovery in the use of the cathode ray which increases its intensity 100 per cent, says the New York World. He said recently:

"I have a method of increasing the efficiency of all X ray tubes by the use of multiple spark gaps. Heretofore it has been customary to have only one adjustable spark gap on each side of the tube in circuit. The effect of multiple spark gaps is to make the apparent resistance of the tube equal to a spark of twelve or fifteen inches instead of five or seven inches, which has been almost the limit. I have found that this increases the penetrability of any tube by fully 100 per cent. It makes fluoroscopic work possible in regions hitherto thought beyond the power of the X ray to penetrate."

## COAL FAMINE NOTES.

In Rahway, N. J., a ton of coal was stolen from a house rented by Charles Melbourne just before his wedding.

On Long Island dry pine is bringing $7 a cord and oak $10 a cord. Farmers are burning their fences.

In Utica many people are using oil soaked bricks for fuel.

In Wheeling, W. Va., not enough cars can be obtained to ship the West Virginia smokeless coal.

In Paterson, N. J., a father and son who stole lumber for fuel were sent to jail for ten days

In Orange, N. J., a family in moving several miles moved their coal supply in a furniture van.

In Toledo, O., coal is being fished up from the Maumee river.

In Rochester, N. Y., a church has offered to share its coal with the poor.

## DANGER IN POISON IVY.

### How to Know the Plant—Simple Remedies if Affected by It.

"If one knows how the Rhus toxicodendron—that is the scientific name for poisonous ivy—looks," said a man of the woods, "he can avoid it with ease. It is sometimes a low shrub about a foot high, and it is also a graceful vine, with stout, hairy stems. This vine sends out horizontal branches. The bush and the vine do not look alike, but both have coarse toothed, oval pointed leaves. These are always three in a group, and the plant also bears small greenish white berries."

Poison oat, otherwise Rhus radicans, and poison sumac, or Rhus vinenta, are other plants to be avoided by visitors to the woods. The sumac has groups of four leaflets, oval pointed in form, arranged on a tapering stem. It differs from the real sumac in so far that its leaflets incline upward. In the autumn the foliage is a brilliant scarlet. The little berries look like grayish white grapes.

A good antidote for ivy poisoning in its first stages is a solution of ordinary baking soda. A bottle containing a pint of water and a heaping teaspoonful of baking soda is carried by many persons who take walks in the woods, for, while some people may handle the poison vines without danger, others are poisoned if they pass within twelve feet of them.—New York Tribune.

**She Pitied His Distress.**

An artist who was making a sketching tour through a picturesque region of Connecticut chanced one day on a barn so alluring to his eye that he sat down on a stone wall and went to work at once.

He soon became conscious that he had two interested spectators in the persons of the farmer and his wife, who had come to the door of the house to watch him.

The artist by and by discovered that he had lost or mislaid his rubber eraser, and as he wished to correct a slight error in the sketch he went up to the door and asked the farmer's wife if he might have a small piece of dry bread. This, as every artist knows, makes a good eraser.

The farmer's wife looked at him with an expression of pity not unmixed with surprise.

"Dry bread!" she repeated. "Well, I guess you won't have to put up with any dry bread from me, young man. You come right into the kitchen with me, and I'll give you a thick slice of bread with butter on it.

"Now, don't say a word," she continued, raising her hand to ward off his expostulation. "I don't care how you came to this state nor anything about it. All I know is you're hungry, and that's enough for me. You shall have a good dinner."

**Diplomacy.**

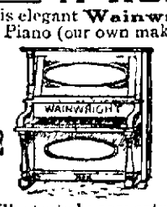
William Slimson, Jr.—Do you believe in being kind to the sick, mamma?

Mrs. W. Slimson—Certainly, Willie, and I hope you always will. Why do you ask?

William—Because, mamma, I heard the little boy on the next block had the measles, and I've been visiting him all the afternoon.—Harper's Bazar.

$2.00 A WEEK

buys this elegant Wainwright upright Piano (our own make).



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THE B. DREHER'S SONS CO.

The biggest Piano House in the West. Est'd 1855.

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## Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

**Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.**

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

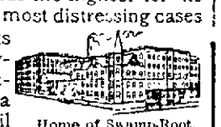
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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BEN TRAVATA
THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND
A PREVENTIVE
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25c — 25c
An Absolute Cure
For Sale by all DEALERS or BEN TRAVATA CHEMICAL CO. Sistersville, W. Va.

## Real Estate Bulletin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | lots on | S. Erie St., | $400 | to | $600 |
| 14 | " | " Chester " | 250 | " | 400 |
| 17 | " | " Edwin " | 200 | " | 450 |
| 18 | " | " Dwight " | 250 | " | 450 |
| 7 | " | " George " | 225 | " | 500 |
| 13 | " | " Johnson St. | 200 | " | 275 |
| 6 | " | " Kent St. | ..... | | 400 |
| 18 | " | " off Akron St | ..... | | 500 |
| 8 | " | off Waechter St. | $150- | | 500 |

1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

**CASH OR EASY TERMS.**

JAMES R. DUNN.

Over 50 S. Erie St.

## FARM WANTED.

If you have a farm or property of any kind for sale or exchange, send me a full description of it and I will find a buyer for you

GEO. R. HANKINS,

Massillon, O.

**Homeseekers' Excursions to the Great West and Northwest.**

Settlers and homeseekers are moving westward in large numbers. Special low rates to all points west and northwest this fall via the Chicago & North-Western R'y, the only double track road to the Missouri river. Ask any ticket agent for particulars. Maps and interesting printed matter free on application to A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Hunters' Rates Chicago & North-Western Ry.**

Reduced rates from Chicago to the hunting and fishing grounds of Wisconsin and Michigan. Tickets on sale from September 15 to November 15. Excellent train service. Sport best in many years. For descriptive booklet with game laws and full particulars, apply to your nearest ticket agent or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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Special Daylight Trips Every Saturday commencing July 15th to August 26th inclusive

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Ask ticket agents for tickets via C. & B. Line and four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

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SAFE, Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

## WM. JONES & JOHN,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND ENBALMERS,...

Night and Day Calls Attended to Promptly.

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## Boys' Stockings

is a specialty with us. Our Hercules School Stockings, Fast Black Never Break, 2 pairs for 25c; best in the world.

Fay stockings for boys and girls need no garters; button on the waist, 25c and 30c.

## Men's Fine Hosiery.

The celebrated Shaw woven in light and heavy weights, snow blacks and fancy stripes at 25c, also the Shaw woven Cashmere Hose at 50c.

A special sale of 50 doz. men's fine Castlegate Cashmere Hose, blacks, reds, natural and blues at 19c, worth 25c.

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THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

# SALE OF STYLISH TRIMMED HATS

For Women, Misses and Children.

## Commencing SATURDAY October 18th

## The Greatest Event of the Season

**In the selling of Trimmed Millinery.**

Commencing Saturday morning, October 18th, we will sell **Handsome Trimmed Hats at Bargain Prices.** The sale prices are low, but there is wonderful value in every hat which proves this to be an extraordinary sale opportunity.

The hats are made of the most desirable materials, in the latest styles, and are beautifully trimmed with fancy feathers, ribbons, velvets, etc.,—Handsome Hats for dress, and Stylish Hats for street wear.

A money-saving chance which thrifty people cannot afford to miss—But come and see the hats and judge for yourself.

THERE WILL BE THESE THREE SPECIAL LOTS:

| At $1.98 | At $2.49 | At $2.98 |
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| **One Lot of Trimmed Hats.** | **One Lot of Handsome Hats,** | **One Lot of Beautifully Trimmed Hats.** |
| Styles for Women, Misses and Children. Dress Hats and Street Hats. Felt Hats and Hats draped in Mohair Felt, trimmed with ribbons and fancy feathers..... $1.98 | Containing Women's and Children's styles; made in new effects; trimmed with velvet and fancy feathers. A large assortment to choose from at sale price..... $2.49 | Felt Hats, Draped Mohair Hats and Velvet Hats, trimmed with fancy feathers and ostrich tips. Season's most effective new styles at sale price..... $2.98 |

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## NEARBY TOWNS.

### WILMOT.

Wilmot, Oct. 21.—Frank Bair and family visited at Canal Dover the first of the week.

Some of our people attended the lecture course entertainment at Beach City Saturday evening.

H. C. Koehler, of Alliance, was in town part of the past week. He is reading law at present.

The Rev. Mr. Spreng and the Rev. Mr. Moyer were in Dundee Saturday attending a Sunday school convention.

Howard Garver's horses ran away while hitched to a wagon this week. No one was hurt.

Miss Emma Kreiling returned from a visit to Marshallville friends last Friday.

Miss Alice Klepfer spent the past week with the family of the Rev. G. F. Spreng.

### EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Oct. 21.—Walter Hemperley, who has made East Greenville his residence for the past year, has moved to Stanwood.

W. Fisher, who recently moved from North Lawrence, is now occupying rooms in Howell Brown's residence.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Stephenson, a son.

Robert Vantine is improving his premises by adding a stone walk to it.

Daniel Lynch, who was injured in a mine accident some time ago, is progressing slowly.

Joseph Davis, of Beech Grove, has rented apartments from Jacob Bowers, jr., for the coming winter.

### NEWMAN.

Newman, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Alice Ostenheimer, of Masillon, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith, last Thursday.

Mrs. Thomas M. Morgan, nee Bingham, of New Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. John Prosser, Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs Jeannette Street spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Willilam Bender, at Akron.

Mrs. David Naysmith, of Canton, spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. James F. Miller, at the old homestead.

John Prosser has put a new slate roof on his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. William Findley spent last Sunday with their former neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Currie, at Canton.

August Bremkamp, who has had charge of the Michener coal mine for some time, has resigned his position to accept the general management for the new coal company formed by Massillon parties to operate a large territory two miels north of Canton. The president of the Michener mine, appreciating the services of Mr. Bremkamp, came down from Cleveland for the purpose of urging him to remain with his company, but Mr. Bemkamp could not see his way clear to recall his resignation, and will move with his family to his new field of labor.

The school board of education of Lawrence township met at Canal Fulton, Monday evening, accepted the bond of J. W. Kirk as clerk and transacted the general routine busines.

Canal Fulton is making big preparations for the Kennedy and Fawcett meeting on Saturday evening, October 25.

John Paul has succeeded in getting a railroad switch from the Ft. Wayne road to his stone quarry on the Bammerlin farm. The survey has been made and work will be in operation in a few days.

The great coal miners' strike is ended, and your correspondent considers that John Mitchell and his organization has won a great victory, independent of any award the board of arbitration may make. President Mitchell has proven himself to be the best material the miners have ever selected for their leader. We believe in recognition of his valuable services, and to prove their appreciation the miners should present Mr. Mitchell with a purse in the near future. If the miners would give him fifty cents each it would make a handsome present. The writer would be pleased to put one dollar in such a fund at any time.

### URBAN HILL.

Urban Hill, Oct. 22.—Miss Mabel Levers is visiting in Massillon.

A box social will be held at Keifer's school Friday evening, October 24.

The mines are working steadily.

B F. Garman spent Sunday with his parents.

John Buttermore and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother, E. H. Buttermore.

Mrs. Edward Britton has returned from West Virginia.

Keifer's school opened Monday in charge of Frank Reinoehl.

Mrs. Emma Dougherty, of Navarre, visited Mrs. Rowe on Sunday.

### NAVARRE.

Navarre, Oct. 23.—A very pretty wedding took place at St. Clement's church, at Navarre on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The bride was Miss Martha Langanke, of this city, and Edward Freeman, of Canton, was the groom. The bride wore a gown of white organdie, handsomely trimmed, and carried a white prayer book. The bridesmaid was Miss Bertha Langanke, sister of the bride. She wore a cream colored gown and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. The best man was Joseph Sacher, of Canton. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride, with Mr. and Mrs. Kautenburger. Dinner was served at noon. The out of town guests were Joseph Sacher, jr., Mrs. Joseph Sacher and daughter, Erma, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. James Goulden and family, of East Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farnsworth and family, of Wadsworth; Miss Wertha Langanke, of Massillon. The newly married couple, after accepting congratulations and showers of rice from their friends, left on the 4 o'clock car for their home, 1120 South Cleveland avenue, Canton.

### STANWOOD.

Stanwood, Oct. 23.—Miss Nettie Morgan, of Fredericksburg, is the guest of Mrs. George Watts.

The mines are working steadily.

Henry Rodocker, of Defiance county, and Jackson Reese and son, of Indiana, were guests of relatives of this place last week.

Clarence Shanklin and Herbet Swigert are attending school at Bentley.

Communion services were held at this place October 19 by the Rev. W. S. Adams. On November 2 Mr. Adams will hold services in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30. In the evening he will take for his topic, "Labor and Capital."

Many from this place attended the funeral of the late William Christman at Sixteen Reformed church on Sunday.

### RHODES.

Rhodes, Oct. 23.—The Misses Estella and Nellie Graber, of this place, and Wilson Hawk, of Richville, visited Miss Lillie Stansbury last Sunday.

Miss Sarah Dinius and Miss Lela Calp visited A. H. Crofut and family Sunday.

Fifty people attended the social at Henry H. Snyder's home last Saturday evening.

The Misses Ilda Wampler and Helen Spuhler have been visiting the latter's sister, Miss Anna Spuhler.

A good many from this neighborhood attended the funeral of the late William Christman on Sunday.

Mrs Martha Krieger and family were the guests of Reuben H. Bash and family.

The Misses Ella and Arline Smith and Lela McAllister were the guests of Henry Snyder and family last week.

A number of Rhodes residents attended the funeral of the late Miss Hannah Appleby Saturday afternoon.

Communion services will be held at Myers' church Sunday afternoon next by the Rev. W. S. Adams.

### EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Oct. 23.—The reading circle will meet at the home of Miss Cora Snyder Thursday evening.

The dance held in the hall Saturday night was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Zupp, of this place, spent Sunday with the latter's sister at Dogtown.

The band of this place will give a concert in the near future.

Services were held in the M. E. church Sunday night, the Rev. Mr. Ross, of Mt. Adair, officiating.

### SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, Oct. 23.—The funeral of the late William Christman, sr., which took place from the Sixteen church on Sunday, was very largely attended.

Mrs. John Shilling and daughter Edith, of Stanwood, visited at this place on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goudy, of Dalton, spent Sunday at Henry Erb's residence.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Evans, a daughter.

### CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Oct. 23.—Miss Pauline Klein, of Massillon, spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith, of Canal Fulton, were Sunday visitors in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of Massillon, visited friends in town Sunday.

Miss Maud Seely, of Akron, spent several days last week at this place.

William Molson and Nick Danford returned Sunday to Amsterdam, having enjoyed a few days' sojourn with friends at the Springs.

A gun club with a membership of twelve young men was organized Monday night. Edward Fashbaugh was elected captain and "Teddy" Ries secretary-treasurer. The boys have been practicing trap shooting the past week and the records made by each means a combination of good shooters.

Leonard Brothers, under whose management a dance was given in town Saturday night, wish to thank all who assisted in making it a grand financial success. The ball was held for the benefit of the striking anthracite miners and the sum of twenty-five dollars was realized, including a cash donation of five dolalrs by Leonard Brothers. Many young people from Massillon, Navarre, North Lawrence, Canal Fulton and other nearby towns were in attendance. Whitman's orchestra, of Massillon, furnished the music.

The "Stand Pat" aggregation team of youths again defeated their rivals, the McDonaldsville "One Old Cat" club on the local grounds Sunday by the score of 17 to 6.

The Crystal Springs have played their last game of base ball for the season of 1902. The team has a record of fourteen games won and six lost. Seventeen games were played at home and three abroad. All victories were won on the local diamond, but the team was unable to capture one of the three games played on other grounds.

### CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, Oct. 23.—D. J. Wilhelm looked after business affairs in Massillon Monday.

Bircks to be used in paving the Liberty street bridge have been delivered. Paving will shortly be commenced.

The bans of Miss Lottie Krantz and Louis Kapper were published in the St. Philip and St. James church Sunday morning.

Wray Arthur and Otto Maier, of Massillon, walked to Fulton Monday evening. They took supper at the Easly hotel, and returned to Massillon on the 7:54 train.

The Water Works Company's appeal to the governor to drain this level of the canal to allow the laying of pipe across the channel has not thus far proved of any avail. It has been suggested that the company connect the pipe before laying them and put in the entire section at one time.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weible, of Massillon, called on Fulton friends Sunday.

J. H. Daily, of Clinton, was registered at the Easly house Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hipp, of Massillon, were guests at the Easly house Tuesday.

Among the Masillonians who were recent Fulton visitors are George W. Yost, W. A. Clark, W. T. McCallum, Edgar Strand, W. H. Vogt, A. H. Wenger, T. H. Myers and W. L. Decker.

The marriage of Miss Eva R. Breece and Orrin Leslie Mathie, of Akron, will take place this, Thursday, evening, at 6 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Breece. The Rev. Joseph Mottershead will officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Mathie will reside in Akron, where the groom is engaged in the laundry business.

Herman Andree, of Pomeroy, was a guest of Daniel Simmons and family Sunday. Mr. Andree has but lately returned from the polar regions, whither he went as a member of the Baldwin-Zeigler exploring party. Mr. Andree said that his polar trip was a rough experience, but he has caught the ice fever and wants to make another attempt to reach the North pole.

### GENOA.

Genoa, Oct. 23.—The farmers are finishing cutting corn and picking winter apples.

Miss Libbie Teeple, of Smithville, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Homer Snyder, last week.

Mrs. Jessie Wanamaker, of Navarre, visited her sister, Mrs. Ada Marchand, last week.

John Wallace, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Mary Borden and daughter Jessie, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Ida Reed, of Massillon, visited Mrs. Fred Marchand last Tuesday.

Mrs. John Hartzel took a trip to Massillon Saturday.

### ELTON.

Elton, Oct. 23.—Farmers say that corn is still unfit to husk.

William S. Masters, of Pigeon Run, is building fence at the new coal mine.

H. H. Krider and family were the guests of Frank Shisler last Sunday.

Arthur Shilling, of Stanwood, is hauling lumber from here to the West Brookfield mine.

Willie Miller and his sister Geneva, of Navarre, visited their cousin, Ruth McFarren, last Sunday.

Ned Penman is superintending the coal mine at West Lebanon at present and will move his family to that village in the near future.

M. A. Boughman caught a 'possum one night last week while on its way to his hen house. He has the animal alive in a cage and contemplates keeping it for a while at least.

## BIDS ON BOND ISSUE.

Five in Number—Award to be Made Nov. 1.

City Clerk Seaman yesterday opened the bids on what is known as the South Mill street bond issue, providing for the issuance of bonds to the amount of $16,000 in four installments, each composed of four $1,000 bonds. The bids received were five in number and as follows: Dennison, Prior & Company, Cleveland, premium $3; P. L. Briggs Company, Cincinnati, $50; F. L. Fuller, Cleveland, $81; State Savings and Bank Company, Toledo, $37.50; W. J. Hayes and Sons, Cleveland, $7.

Mr. Seaman expects to have the bonds ready to forward to the successful bidder by November 1. Proof of the bonds will be on hand by the middle of next week. The council will take action on the matter of awarding the bonds to the best bidder at tonight's meeting. If the bonds are sold as promptly as is expected the first payment of $4,000 will be due November 1, 1903, and $4,000 each year thereafter until the entire amount is paid.


Only through car line to Asheville N. C, Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway.

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is not attended with any serious consequences. There is almost an entire absence of pain due to the improved system of

**DENTISTRY**

in use here and the skill of the operators And it's the same with all other work, whether it be the removal or insertion of teeth, filling of cavities or the removal of tartar.

**Artificial Teeth**

made at this office are guaranteed to fit perfectly. They are strong, durable and handsome.

**Carr & Taylor,**

Over 1st National Bank.
Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

SEE HAWVER'S

**New Line**

of ODD CHINA pieces.

Salad Bowls,
Tea Sets,
Cake Trays,
Cups and Saucers
Plates,
Vases, Etc.

At Popular Prices.

**Hawver,**

Jeweler and Optician.
17 South Erie, Massillon, O.
(Opera Block.)


## Times for Holding Common Pleas Court, A D. 1903.

STATE OF OHIO,
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

It is ordered that the terms of the Common Pleas Courts of the several counties in said Judicial District, for the year 1903, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

Ashtabula County on the 5th day of January, and the 6th day of April, and the 21st day of September.

Lake County on the 9th day of February, and the 11th day of May, and the 26th day of October.

Geauga County on the 5th day of January, and the 6th day of April, and the 21st day of September.

Portage County on the 5th day of January, and the 6th day of April, and the 7th day of September.

Trumbull County on the 12th day of January, and the 4th day of May, and the 28th day of September.

Mahoning County on the 5th day of January, and the 4th day of May, and the 14th day of September.

Columbiana County on the 12th day of January, and the 13th day of April, and the 28th day of September.

Stark County on the 5th day of January, and the 4th day of May, and the 14th day of September.

Carroll County on the 19th day of January, and the 18th day of May, and the 28th day of September.

It is further ordered that the courts of the 1st sub-division be held by Judges Hole, Harter and Ambler.

That the courts of the 2nd sub-division be held by Judges Gillmer, Robinson and Rogers.

That the courts of the 3rd sub-division be held by Judges Cadwell and Metcalfe.

It is further ordered that the Hon. Geo. F. Robinson be designated as Supervising Judge, and that said terms of court begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. F. ROBINSON,
W. S. METCALFE,
J. P. CADWELL,
T. I. GILLMER,
DISNEY ROGERS,
W. W. HOLE,
HENRY W. HARTER,
RALPH S. AMBLER,
Judges Ninth Judicial District.

Dated at Warren, Ohio, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1902.

STATE OF OHIO,
STARK COUNTY, ss.

I, Jacob J. Wise, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in and for the county and state aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the day of the commencement of each term of the Common Pleas Court in each county of said Ninth Judicial District for the year 1903.

SEAL

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court, this 20th day of October, A. D., 1902.

JACOB J. WISE, Clerk.


**Wanted--Farms.**

Any one having a farm for sale at a reasonable price will do well to list it at my office. I have frequent demands for good farms of from 40 to 60 acres.

S. BURD, - Over 7 East Main Street.
MASSILLON, O.

Spencerian

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Established in 1848. New school home, newly furnished throughout—70 new typewriters, courses of study revised. New management, teaching force enlarged. About 1,000 calls last year for graduates. Catalogue free. 475-489 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

**WANTED -- HORSES**

To winter at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton. All calls by phone or mail promptly answered
We also buy horses
L. S. RUDY.

**FARM FOR SALE**

The undersigned executor of the estate of John Swisher, deceased, will offer at private sale, known as the John Swisher farm,

Contains 58 Acres of Good Choice Land,

Well watered, fair buildings, 2½ miles north of West Lebanon, on the West Lebanon and Dalton road. For particulars as to terms, call on the undersigned or write for information
ABRAHAM SWISHER,
North Lawrence, Stark, County, O.



# OUT WITH 'EM!!

The great "Quit Business Sale" goes merrily on—is now in the zenith of its success, it presents an opportunity beyond parallel to secure the most reliable qualities and the most sensible styles in

## Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
## Hats and Furnishings of all kinds

Don't confound this sale with any fake movements—This is a bonafide Quit Business Sale. We have made such arrangements as to make it absolutely necessary that the clothing business here be off our hands entirely, and will quit just as soon as our present stock is disposed of. If we don't do this, don't patronize us hereafter—Put us down as a fake. Put all others down as a fake who advertise similar sales for the sole purpose of drawing trade.

*Everything Goes, Nothing Reserved,*

Cost Price and Less is the Ruling.

*BARGAINS BEYOND CONCEPTION.*

Don't spend a cent for Clothing until you've seen us.
(Furniture and Fixtures for sale also.)

## C. M. Whitman's Clothing House,

7 W. Main St., Massillon.



THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY

# DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

LEAD THE WORLD.

Founded on common sense—Years of study and experience—Devoid of all substance injurious—Purely vegetable in composition—Contain no opiates or narcotics—Easy and pleasaet in action—Thorough in effect, certain in results—Safe in all ages, at all times—And in all conditions recommended—The product of a master mind—The life work of the famous author of DR. CHASE'S RECIPE BOOK.

**SYMPTOMS:**

Restless, languid.
Weak and weary.
No life—no energy, no ambition.
Tired all the time.
Throbbing, palpitating heart.
Sleepless nights.
Sudden startings.
Morning languor.
Brain fag.
Inability to work or think.
Exhaustion on exertion
Flagging appetite.
Slow digestion.
Food heavy.
Easily excited, nervous.
Strength fails.
Trembling hands and limbs.
Loss of flesh.
Loss of muscular power.
Settled melancholia.
Irritable, despondent.
Complete collapse.

## North Mill Street

Mr. Chas. Huth, of No. 31 North Mill street, Massilon, O., says: "I was very nervous, debilitated and felt generally miserable—dull, lacked energy. I was advised to try Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and got them at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. The medicine is a fine one—my strength came back, the nerves grew steady and a feeling of energy and life came back. I like the Nerve Pills very much.

A NERVE TONIC NEVER EQUALED

THIS SHAPED BOX - NO OTHER

## Akron Street

Mrs. E. F. Diehm, of 73 Akron street, Massillon, O., says: "I was nervous, run down and generally miserable—lacked energy and life. I was told Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills would cure this condition, and got some at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They certainly did, as I feel steady in nerves and generally strong and energetic. They are a good tonic and no mistake.

Beware of imitations.—Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50c a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.


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